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Part I—Telegraph News Sheet—16 Pages.

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Regularly they sell for \$1.00.
In quality and come in every
style. Just the cost,
comfortable garment you'll want
cool evenings and mornings
and certainly great values.

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Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 lines
included in these. Pretty
terms in light or dark colors;
trims and cuffs trimmed with
bands or velvet ribbon.
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If you do now's the time
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either King or Queen in reign
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on honor, sold on merit. Other
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Business Men's Lunch

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Figuring.
FIGHT REVEALS FORTUNE'S SIZE.

Wall Street Able to Compute Rockefeller's Wealth.

Estimate Is Based on Shares in Waters-Pierce.

His Standard Interest More Than Its Capital Stock.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Through the contest for control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company between the Rockefeller and Pierce interests, Wall Street has obtained its first accurate insight into the present holdings of John D. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company.

It became known today that he voted 652 shares of Waters-Pierce stock at the annual meeting of the latter company yesterday. To have received the stock in exchange for his holdings of Standard stock, the oil king must have owned before the dissolution of the trust, 222,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Six years ago he testified at a hearing that he held 191,700 shares, showing a substantial accumulation in the meantime.

By selling his Standard Oil stock at today's price of \$490 with subsidiaries, Rockefeller could have sold away \$160,000,000,000, or \$60,000,000 more than the entire capital stock of the company.

COUNTER MOVE MADE.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Attorneys and representatives of the Standard Oil-Rockefeller interests, who attended the annual meeting of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, have been served with subpoenas to appear Monday and give depositions regarding the methods employed by the Rockefeller interests in the reorganization of the Standard Oil Company. It is believed that the taking of the depositions will serve to stay the mandatory proceedings before the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The standard proceedings were to force H. Clay Pierce and his associates, owners of the minority stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, to certify the votes of the Rockefeller stockholders in the Missouri corporation.

Pierce contends that the votes should not be counted, and in a statement his lawyers charged that the Standard Oil was attempting to perpetuate a trust.

Lost.

HEROIC BATTLE FOR BOY'S LIFE.

STRICKEN IN LOS ANGELES, HE DIES IN BALTIMORE.

Tonsilitis Develops Into an Ear Mala and Meningitis, and After the Doctors Thought They Had Him Around, Railroader's Son Develops Fatal Pneumonia

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES
BALTIMORE (Md.), Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] After a heroic battle for life Frederick Bush, the 16-year-old stepson of Bruce W. Duer, former official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died yesterday in the Chestnut Hill infirmary, of pneumonia yesterday afternoon. About two weeks ago young Bush was taken ill in Los Angeles with tonsilitis, which developed into a disease of the ear. This in turn developed into cerebro-spinal meningitis, one of the rarest complications known to medical science.

Upon the advice of physicians on the Pacific Coast, the boy was brought to Baltimore, accompanied by his stepfather. Since his arrival three specialists had worked over the case and successfully controlled the spinal disease. It was thought the lad would recover until Thursday morning, when pneumonia developed. His relatives were summoned to the bedside and all during Tuesday night the stepfather sat at the boy's bedside.

Young Bush was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., and after completing his early education in the schools of the city he entered Cornell-on-the-Hudson Military Academy at which place he was a student at the time of his death. The body will be sent to Kalamazoo for interment.

LOCAL TRAVELERS.

Los Angeles and Southern California People Who Are Registered at Hotels in Other Cities.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The following Los Angeles people are registered tonight at New York hotels: George E. Kars, J. Clark, F. E. Booth, Congress, J. E. Price, Louis Schatz, C. L. Schatz, Fred P. Pugh, Palmer House, A. P. Halfhill. From San Diego: Sherman, Frances Hood.

NEW CASES OF RABIES.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 16.—Four new cases of rabies have been reported to the State Board of Health by the health authorities of San Francisco. The victims are now under treatment in San Francisco. One of these cases is in the care of Dr. Broderick of the San Francisco Board of Health, and the other three are being cared for by Lieut.-Col. Clunie of the Board. Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the State board, in discussing the situation at San Francisco, says the State authorities will urge that prompt action by the city authorities to stamp out the danger from rabies be taken.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The following Los Angeles people are registered tonight at Chicago hotels: La Salle, Clarence J. Clark, F. E. Booth, Congress, J. E. Price, Louis Schatz, C. L. Schatz, Fred P. Pugh, Palmer House, A. P. Halfhill. From San Diego: Sherman, Frances Hood.

REOPEN THE CASE

ANXIOUS TO TALK.

(Continued from First Page.)

ters alleged to show the "unconsummated acts," said Mr. Miller. Because McManigal was the most active agent of the dynamiters, though listed as the indictment charges, was a strong point, and the defense will rely largely upon his testimony for corroborative evidence at the trials.

"Others not named in the indictments are pointed to as having been connected with the plot and early developments may bring their identity forward, but at present we are satisfied to try those against whom we are sure we have conclusive evidence."

Concerning the letters quoted in the indictment, Mr. Ryan said today:

"It is unfair for the government to draw conclusions that those letters were written to promote crime. If any person reads all of them he will see that they refer only to legitimate means of inducing contractors to unionize their workers."

THE DENVER CASE.

With reference to Henry W. Legleitner of Denver, the "unconsummated act" indictment charges that on December 5, 1910, he appeared at the office of the ironworkers' international headquarters in Indianapolis with a suit case "which was designed and used to carry a can of nitroglycerine."

The indictment describes the suit case as a "telescope and suit case of fibroil, eighteen inches high and eight and one-half inches square," and declares that Legleitner "left it for Indianapolis, and that it later was carried by other persons named in the indictment, to Cleveland and other points. All the other defendants are named as abetting Legleitner in this instance."

The indictment describes the suit case as a "telescope and suit case of fibroil, eighteen inches high and eight and one-half inches square," and declares that Legleitner "left it for Indianapolis, and that it later was carried by other persons named in the indictment, to Cleveland and other points. All the other defendants are named as abetting Legleitner in this instance."

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Political.

OUT WITH CLUB FOR ROOSEVELT.

La Follette Forces Disposed to Punish the Colonel.

They Issue "Feeler" Regarding Union With Taft.

Defeat of Third Term Ambitions Their Purpose.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Four weeks ago, a Middle Western insurgent asked this question: "What would the country think of an alliance between La Follette and Taft?" There was a suggestion in the manner of the asking that such an alliance might be one of the surprises of the campaign for the nomination, although it was admitted at the time Wisconsin and the White House would declare such a federation of interests impossible.

From the day that the insurgent asked his question there has been constant talk of the possibility of such a coming together of antagonists and antagonists on a common ground of effort to defeat plain seemingly in the making for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

When Senator La Follette's political lieutenants opened headquarters in Washington and started to give time and strength to furthering his ambitions they showed signs of fear at the outset that Mr. Roosevelt, after turning it away once and again, might conclude to try to grip the prize.

FEAR IS BETRAYED. There was every effort to keep fear symptoms under cover, but it was futile. It was a real fear with the La Follette people. Prior to the opening of the La Follette office, the Senator's friends had been worried with the Roosevelt attitude.

So long as the Colonel did not utter words of strengthening praise for Mr. Taft, and did not say a definite word of receptiveness on his own part, the Wisconsin Senator's supporters declared that they would be content to let the leadership and become a candidate for the Presidency. It is said he is willing to yield to the "call of the people."

It is believed the colonial will take the view that "my policies," which characterized his administration, have been abandoned in large measure by the present administration and that he is justified at this time in again accepting.

OVERCOMES THE MOROS.

War Department Receives Account of Remarkable Campaign to Subdue Wild Soil Natives.

(By A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Phillipine mails just received at the War Department contain the first detailed accounts of what is regarded as a remarkable campaign conducted by Gen. Pershing against the Subi Moros, ending the day before Christmas with the capture of the sacred mountain.

Bud Dajo, believed by the superstitious natives to be invincible against attack by the white man.

Owing to Gen. Pershing's policy of showing the Moros the futility of resistance by massing around them over 100,000 soldiers, the scope of the life was reduced to a minimum. The Americans had only two wounded and not more than a dozen Moros were killed. The purpose of the campaign was to disarm the Moros and induce them to settle down in peaceful industry. Most of the tribesmen headed the order to surrender their arms, but a number of the wildest spirits gathered on Mt. Dajo and announced their purpose to resist to the last.

Gen. Pershing surrounded the hill and in a campaign of four days, forced the surrender.

Senator La Follette, his friends say, thinks there is little chance of his nomination at Chicago, but that it is his intention to stay by the campaign as a matter of principle. It is likely that Theodore Roosevelt will be the

PITH OF THE DAY'S NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive] composed of the wives and daughters of the members, demanded, affiliation with the order, the Imperial Council, at a conclave in New Orleans, then decreed that no woman should enter the Shrine until after two-thirds of all the members in the country had done so. This honor was accorded Miss Ursula, an account of her heroic apparel before the eight shrines and rendered service.

Gov. Eberhart will preside at the ceremony and will make the address of welcome at the banquet to be attended by delegates from many of the principal cities.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR HIGH HEELS. (By A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.) MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) Feb. 16.—Fourteen women clerks and stenographers of a local publishing company resigned their positions today because of an edict issued by the head of the concern that they either must buy new shoes or have heels on their present ones cut down by next Monday. The girls left rather than obey the mandate, declaring that the edict was an infringement on personal liberty. The order was issued as the result of one young woman catching her heel and falling last Monday.

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Mr. La Follette's followers are not pleased with the course which Mr. Roosevelt has taken, and are, apparently, for the colonel's friends to say that he has taken no course. It is hinted by some of the insurgents of the Wisconsin case that the Senator's candidacy was not announced until he had made up his mind to run. That is, "blasted" and ready.

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MOUTH PUCKERED TO SAY IT.

Washington Hears that the Labor of Eight Governors Will Succeed a You from Roosevelt.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Theodore Roosevelt is ready to give his answer to the eight Republican Governors who signed the letter requesting him to consent to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. At least that is the word brought to Washington today by men who have seen the colonel within the last twenty-four hours.

That answer, all these men agree, will be an affirmative response to the Governor's plea, and it will be given late in the next week. It is the understanding that the colonel has been sounding the sentiment to the Governor's letter reached him, and that he did not need that letter to make up his mind what he should do.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ROME, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Pope has postponed until next year the commemoration celebration of the sixteenth centenary of Emperor Constantine's victory at Milvian Bridge, his reason being that it might be misconstrued by the anti-clerical who have found fault with the communion given by the church of the battle. He has decided therefore, that instead of Constantine's victory his edict promulgated in Milan in May, of the year 313, shall be commemorated.

Since that edict constituted the first triumph of Christianity over persecutions, the Pope wishes the celebration to assume a religious character as a solemn manifestation of faith. Yesterday he received in audience the Marquis Saccetti, and in referring to the Pope's decision, he said he hoped he would be granted another year of life, thus enabling him to officiate at Pontifex in St. Peters on the same spot where Constantine built the church sixteen centuries ago.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

Italy Will Use Camels, Autos and Trucks to Expedite Column to Attack Interdict Turks.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ROME, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Preparations for the Italian advance into the interior of Tripoli are being rushed. Seven hundred camels have been requisitioned to convey supplies and ammunition. The force of camels has been divided into two sections, each of which will form a separate caravan for two flying columns, which will attack the Turks beyond the oasis of Ain Zara.

That the caravans may be distinguished easily even at great distances saddles of a distinctive color will be used for each. Every two camels will be guided by an Arab driver and each group of twenty-six camels will be under the command of a chief.

The advance has been elaborately organized. The two caravans of camels will serve only the vanguard, as the main body of the troops will use automobiles, pack mules, donkeys and pack horses, the latter to haul two-wheeled carts for supplies and ammunition. This method of using three different means of conveyance will contribute to the rapidity of the advance, which is considered imminent.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

TEACHER IS SUSTAINED.

District Attorney, County Superintendent, Sheriff, Deputies Intervene in School Row.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

TACOMA (Wash.) Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It took a Deputy Sheriff to open the Broadax school near Davenport, and reinstate pretty Miss Maggie Walsh as teacher. The school closed two weeks as a result of an alleged infraction of rules by the young teacher. Two of the three directors demanded her resignation, while the other took sides with her.

After hearing the case the County Superintendent ordered the school unlocked and instructed the teacher to appear. When she did, the padlock which was held by one of the irate directors, school reopened and one day's session was held.

Next morning the door was again padlocked and the teacher and her pupils against trespassing, alleging that the land under the schoolhouse was the private property of one of the insistent directors. The prosecuting attorney sent a Deputy Sheriff and a director digging post holes, preparing to enclose the schoolhouse with a fence. The teacher was reinstated and the director threatened with arrest.

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CELEBRATION IS DEFERRED.

Say They'll Have to Move Abroad if Machines Are Put on the Free List of Democracy.

(By A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Charles Straus of New York, representing interests which manufacture typewriting machines, told the Senate Finance Committee today that the typewriter shop and its office, located in the city, had been obliged to close up shop and do business abroad if their machines were placed upon the tariff free list, as is proposed in the Democratic bill. Much material used was imported, he said.

Robert Hearne, a sewing-machine importer of New York, said there was no necessity for a protective duty on sewing machines, and they could be manufactured cheaper in the United States than abroad.

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Pope Plans to Put Off Festivities Commemorating Emperor Constantine's Victory.

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SATURDAY MORNING.

TIMES

TION BUREAU

ring Street

SCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

BUREAU is for the accommodation of travel, desirable hotels and the most comfortable steamship lines. No commissions or transportation charges. The consumer can obtain here information for all the information necessary to service is absolutely free.

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T HOTEL
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s the Same\$2.00 per day and up with bath
E' HOTE DINNER AT
ALTY.NG THE CITY AND RAY.
ED, AND SWEPT WITH
AIR.EOLO P. LEE, Asst. Manager
Mercantile Place

L. D. DUFFIN, Rep.

HOTEL

ropean Plans
Tickets via Coast Line."

Manager

ternoon Boat
Now—AT noon Sunday—in addition to
returning every morning except
AND STAY A DAY OR TWO.
PENNING IN GOOD.

4 time of sailing without notice

Determined.

DNA GOODRICH

IS SUBPOENAED.

MUTY THREATENS TO CAMP IN
HER APARTMENTS.New
Arlington
Hotel
Santa Barbara, Cal.The only absolutely fireproof hotel in
the city. All outside rooms; fireproof
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WASHINGTON

Washington Indus. Bldg.
on the business center. Ar-
tistic driveway in the West-
ern grandeur of the Alas-
ka and the beach. Then
the sea."clusive
ORNAMENT
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Los Angeles.

NATIONAL MINERAL WATER

TOWER. Drink the most popular
water. For young, nervous, weak-
sick, etc. For Circulation, Sedative,
Nervous and Fatigue. Tonic.
Drugs. San Francisco, Wash-
ington, Telephone 2222.

6,000 elevation. Los Angeles.

Phone: DAW 1242. Room
1242.

Departments.

Mr. Flower, just completed, on
the western side of 1 and 2 rooms, 100
feet front, commanding a 5-minute walk of Broad-
way. Price, \$10,000.

840 S. Hope St.

APT. 1015.
APT. 1015. Attractive
rooms and
bath. Rent
\$15.00 per month.

CONTEST THE WILL.

West. Archbishop Gleeson to
Stocks, Bonds and Dis-
sider of Mrs. Bailey's Estate.

D. A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.

LOUIS, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive]
The St. Louis Union Trust
executor of the \$550,000
estate of Mrs. Anna Lawrence Wallace, who died in
Court today to construe certain
provisions of her will which her heirs
consider unsatisfactory.The heirs contend her
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of her, was Protestant and
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Bear
Beaver
Rose Citythe Pacific, and
and Port-
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March 4.G. G. KRUEGER, D. M. F. A.
617 SOUTH SPRING ST.South America and New York
G. G. KRUEGER, D. M. F. A.
617 SOUTH SPRING ST.Labor.
JURY PROBING
UNION CRUELTY.Inquiry Into Brutality of
Strikers Is Commenced.Outrages Are Common About
Shops at Sacramento.Foreman Who Was Beaten
Up One of Witnesses.BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In the hope of bringing an end to the frequent attacks which have been made upon employees in the Southern Pacific railroad and shops by strikers, the grand jury started an investigation today that will lead to several indictments.

The railroad employees who have at different times been assaulted and beaten by men alleged to be strikers, were called to testify before the grand jury and to divulge, if possible, the identity of the parties.

Peter Turner, foreman in the car shop, was among the witnesses. He was beaten up about a week ago and carries his right hand in bandages as a result.

A few nights ago a shopman was beaten by four men with knives and nearly murdered. It is declared that the four were strikers. The railroad company, just as though the strike was still had hopes of winning. The bitterest feeling exists between the strikers and union men.

ARE MICROBES NECESSARY?

Is Life Possible Without Them?
Yes, or Rather, "Out" Is Answered
by the French Savants.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "Is life without microbes possible?"

This question, which was asked by Pasteur, seemed at last to have been answered in the affirmative, at least partly so.

Dr. E. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute in this city, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences, has outlined researches made by young Dr. Michael Cohen with regard to the question.

The apparatus is made of glass and metal.

MANY TOWNS LAID WASTE.

Subsidence of Floods in Portugal
Disclose Damage Running Into
Many Millions of Dollars.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—Whole villages and parts of some towns were wrecked by the floods which swept Portugal and whose subsidence makes known the fact that damage of \$10,000,000 was done by them. Provinces of Estremadura, Algarve, Alentejo and Minho suffered most.

Scenes of havoc and desolation are observed for miles along the country road. Houses and other buildings have collapsed and among their debris cast their lie in thousands.

There also have been many human victims. Many persons have been left destitute. The government has sent 50,000 loaves of bread, 50,000 pounds of fish and 20,000 bottles of wine, and more supplies are being forwarded.

DIE OF HUNGER IN SPAIN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] After threatening to stay all night at the suite of Miss Edna Goodrich, former wife of Nat Goodrich, at the Hotel La Salle at 11 West 45th street, Deputy Sheriff John Ollis was permitted to serve a summons on Miss Goodrich to appear in Superior Court at Los Angeles, in answer to a suit for \$2700 for rent. The plaintiff is the On-land Construction Company, whose owners sent a copy of the summons to Sheriff Elmer for service.

It is said Miss Goodrich leased apartments in a building in Broadway, New York, agreeing to pay \$250 a month, that she paid \$200 and then failed to make any further payments. Balance due is said to be about \$100.

Ollis had called once, before to serve the summons, but was told Miss Goodrich was not in. He was told by a woman who said Goodrich had retired, "I can't help that," replied Ollis. "I got to see her."

A deputy sheriff and I'm here to get a paper on Miss Goodrich," said Ollis. "You can't see her tonight. Come back tomorrow."

"I'll stay here all night," declared Ollis. "I won't leave until I get a paper on Miss Goodrich."

The woman went into an adjoining room and returned shortly with a summons that Miss Goodrich had been seen by Mrs. Edna Goodrich, her name before she was married to Nat Goodwin. "She is in bed. Come back tomorrow."

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Unanimous.

YUAN SHI KAI AS WASHINGTON

Premier Accepts Presidency of Chinese Republic.

Will Stay in Peking to Allay Royal Fears.

Trouble in Southern Provinces Beginning.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

PEKING, Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] President-elect Yuan Shih Kai of the republic of China has his queue cut off today in order to signify his acceptance of republican customs as well as constitutions. He had courteously retained his queue while he was carrying on negotiations with the imperial clan for the abdication of the throne and the establishment of the republic.

BAILEY'S FOE WANTS TOGA.

Cone Johnson Resig Long Enough in the Suced Case to Announce His Senatorial Ambitions.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

FT. WORTH (Tex.) Feb. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Cone Johnson of Tyler, United States Senator Bailey's most bitter political enemy, the prohibition Democratic leader who at present is a defending attorney in the celebrated trial of B. B. Sneed here, today announced he will enter the race for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Texas. The nomination in Texas is equivalent to election.

Jake Walters of Houston, who also is in the Senatorial race, is an anti-prohibitionist and a Bailey adherent. Johnson is a notable figure in Texas politics and has been the center of several bitter and stormy campaigns, particularly for their object the overthrow of Bailey and Johnson three years ago followed each other over the State in a stumping tour to win the appointment as delegates to the Democratic convention in Denver. This year he is running for the Bailey strength. He won by 15,000 votes, a reduction of 10,000 in his last primary. Johnson once was Attorney-General of Texas.

KILLED BY CHINESE BANDITS.

Londoner Who Conducted a Summer Resort in Mokanshan Done to Death by Brutal Robbers.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

SEATTLE, Feb. 16.—Shanghai newspapers just received give details of the murder of Robert Felgate by robbers at Mokanshan near Hangchow, January 6, already briefly reported. Felgate, who was 52 years old and a Londoner, had lived in China three years, going there as a missionary. He was founder of the Shaftesbury House and the Lincoln House, in Shanghai, missionary institutions. About four years ago he went to Mokanshan to conduct a summer resort. At midnight of January 6, a band of 50 robbers and 100 coolies, who had broken into his house, had beaten him to death.

The Prince of the imperial court are besieging Yuan Shih Kai not to leave Peking, fearing something will happen to the court, which trusts only to him for its safety and for the fulfillment of the pledges given by the republicans.

NOT MUCH WORRIED.

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Ice Cream, Sauces,

Drinks

standard for purity, delicacy.

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package. A beautiful

Dainty Dishes sent free.

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CHESTER, MASS.

"Burlington"

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SATURDAY MORNING.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

ANTED—

Situations, Female.

ANTED—CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do house work or would prefer to do city housework. Call or addressee. 24 WEST NINTH ST., Room 1, FED.

ANTED—SPANISH AND ENGLISH-speaking, multilingual, young woman, to do housework and foreign cooking. Address 2115 W. 11th ST., VENICE BLDG. Fifth and Spruce STS.

ANTED—THE STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY who has been engaged with the Standard Stationery Co. and who has been engaged with the Exchange Bldg. Main St.

ANTED—A WIDOW DESIRING A POSITION as manager or assistant manager of a department house or hotel. Several references. Address Y, box 194, TIMES OFFICE.

Young Women's Christian Association desires to have a young woman as office help. References required. Phone Main 1887, 1888.

ANTED—GOVERNMENT, YOUNG AMERICAN woman, to do housework, as a governess. French, piano, singing, etc. Address 18th and Broadway. 1000.

ANTED—EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER, neat, gentle, intelligent, responsible, where service will be required. Address 2000 N. Main 112, Los Angeles.

ANTED—JEWISH YOUNG WOMAN, good in housekeeping, good cooking, good in small Jewish family. Address 18th and Broadway. Dr. Levy, Broadway 511 or 512.

ANTED—GOVERNMENT AS MANAGER OF A HOUSE; several years experience. Address 18th and Broadway. 1000.

LADIES LOOKING FOR HELP. Main 1886, 1887.

EXCHANGE OPERATOR WANTS. Call 2880.

EXCHANGER CANES BY EX-DEALER. Phone EAST 28, 2880.

WANTED—Male and Female.

WANTED—POSITION BY MAN AND WOMAN, wife American born.

WANTED—TO RENT A HOUSE, 1000 N. Main 112, city. Phone WILSON 1886.

WANTED—YOUNG JAPANESE COUPLE to do housework for my family. Address C. box 2114, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN, house maid, wants position, assist cooking, laundry, hair's care. Write "K.", 1616 N. Main 1886.

WANTED—Purchaser of house; several years experience. Address 18th and Broadway. 1000.

LADIES LOOKING FOR HELP. Main 1886, 1887.

classified Liners.

WANTED—

To Rent.

WANTED-TO RENT A SIX-ROOM UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 18th and Artesia, 2115 W. 11th and Jefferson. Will give best price. Address 2115 W. 11th ST., VENICE BLDG. Fifth and Spruce STS.

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WANTED—Purchase, Real Estate.

WANTED—CANNON & MULL—

WANTED—TO RENT, north or west. Will give best price. Payment four-room. California house.

WANTED—PURCHASE SMALL IRON PLATE, 18th and Broadway. 1000.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR FEATHER beds. 18 SAN PEDRO ST. Main 1886.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Purchase, Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND MEN'S CLOTHES.

WANTED

Classified Liners.

FOR SALE—Houses.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT NEW 6-ROOM HOME.

ACTUALLY LOW COST.

Not often, but occasionally, you can find a genuine sacrifice. Most houses are adulterated with large additions, but it is not safe to take my word for this buy, but investigate values for yourself. Then you will realize that this house is a real find.

This house is one of the show

places of the Crescent Park district.

High-class residence lot.

Everything beautiful, finish, architectural.

Unusually large living and dining rooms,

beam'd, wainscoted, handsome built-in

cupboards, built-in bookcases, complete cabinetwork.

Kitchen, large eating and service areas.

The house has two lots, large front and back, and upper balcony; plenty of French windows and doors; porte-cochere and per-

manent built-in kitchen; cellar, furnace,

attractive electric fixtures, valves, lamp and fixtures.

FOR SALE—\$2500. THE MOST ARTISTIC

NEW MODERN BUNGALOW on high ground, 3

and very large, with spacious grounds; 2

large bedrooms, 2 baths, etc.

This house cost more than \$30,000. It's

easily worth \$2500. For quick sale will take \$2500.

FOR SALE—\$1000. HOUSE TO LET.

FOR SALE—\$1000.

FEBRUARY 17, 1912. [PART I.]

LAST SWIMMERS TO SEEK OLYMPIC HONOR.

O'Malley, the crack swimmer of Park, out in the 50-100 class of Clark, the English amateur light weight pugilist, may be entries from Angeles to the Olympic games in Stockholm, Sweden.

It is understood by American ends that Harold Daniels of Australia, who captured the world's championship for 100 yards in 55.24 at Manchester, Eng., will enter the contest. He has not been swimming altogether. Long, an Australian, will probably watermen at the meet, for he has made everything from 100 yards to 1000. He can cover 100 yards in 100.

Friends of O'Malley are confident he could give the Australian a struggle for the honors. Great Britain, Australia and South Africa send a strong aggregation of both short and long-distance swimmers, Andy Langer of Los Angeles, who in the Coast championship in the 44 class, will not enter the competition.

The all-around athlete thinks it likely that Donahue of Los Angeles will be a contestant. It is the opinion today that Australia, South Africa and New Zealand have the best chance for the honors.

Harold Hardwick, an Australian weighty amateur pugilist, who is 6 feet and weighs 155 pounds, has been selected for the international meet and his selection is supported by the bowlers.

Eugene Alexander was scheduled to be the first ball, but he could not attend account of a press of business. As early as 7 o'clock yesterday and their friends began to arrive at the hall, and at 8:30 o'clock, W. V. Thompson, the prominent Chicagoan, formally opened the Los Angeles Bowling Association for the year in which they had prepared to receive the greatest tournament of all time.

NEWS SHOWS CLASS WITH DAVE DESHLER.

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At the same reason Dan Aherne, world's record holder for the high jump, and Con Williams, the national champion hammer thrower, wear the colors of England to compete in the next Olympic games.

THREE-FINGER" WILLING.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—By A. P. NIGHT WIRE.—Pitcher Mordac Brown made the statement yesterday that he is willing to continue playing baseball, but he wants to be traded. He says the reason he wants to leave Chicago is that he does not make more money. He is looking for a place in his new club, which he declared to be the National League club with the exception of Philadelphia.

McGRAW GOES SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—By A. P. NIGHT WIRE.—Manager McGraw and his New York Nationals and a squad of recruits stand ready for the Martin Cup, to be held for preliminary practice in southern grounds.

The regular team will join McGraw's recruits for training in two weeks.

A second squad of recruits is at St. Louis.

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What One Turf.

SAFETY.

Live Events in the Field of Sport.

Get 'Em Up.

BOWLERS DRAW GREAT CROWD.

Hundreds of Enthusiasts See Congress Opened.

Expert Thompson Welcomes the Delegates.

Ladies' Engraving Attention in First Night's Play.

BY GREY OLIVER.

In the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of bowlers and their friends the sixth annual meeting of the Western Bowling Conference opened last night with every indication of being a success. Six new alleys in the basement of the newly building at Sixth and Hill streets were the scene of operations and from 8:30 o'clock until nearly midnight, these alleys were occupied by the bowlers.

George Alexander was scheduled to be the first ball, but he could not attend account of a press of business. As early as 7 o'clock yesterday and their friends began to arrive at the hall, and at 8:30 o'clock, W. V. Thompson, the prominent Chicagoan, formally opened the Los Angeles Bowling Association for the year in which they had prepared to receive the greatest tournament of all time.

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ENGLISHMEN WORSTED.

PICKED-UP POLO TEAM HANDS THEM BOWLS OF GOOSE EGGS AT SAN MATEO. HOBART'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

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Cities and Towns of Los Angeles County.

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

Pasadena.

VALOROUS ACT SAVES A LIFE.

Pasadena Policeman Shows He Has Heroic Spirit.

Burglar Steals Gold from Three Dental Offices.

Anti-vaccination Fight Loses None of Its Interest.

Offices of The Times, No. 52 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Feb. 17.—Patrolman W. A. Woodmen rescued a Mexican from death yesterday with such a sudden dash of valor that had he been seen by the manager of a melodramatic company the policeman would have been seized by the hair and dragged away to re-enact his actions on the boards.

The Mexican, Pedro Valdez, at 8 o'clock, was operating a light hand-car, on the Santa Fe track, near the depot, when the fast de luxe train came so swiftly upon him that it rendered him helpless. He succeeded in stopping the machine and attempted to wedge it from the rails, but only wedged it tight. Paralyzed with fear, he stood, white-faced, watching the on-coming engine, unable to move hand or foot.

Woodmen arrived in the nick of time. He brushed the hypnotized Mexican to one side and tore at the handcar. By exerting almost superhuman strength, he tore it from its place just in time to allow the train to clear it. Had he been a fraction of a second slower there would probably have been a disastrous wreck.

TAKE DENTISTS' GOLD.

Dentists' offices in the Stanton and Chamber of Commerce buildings were made the point of attack of a burglar last Thursday night. Yesterday the police were notified that the offices of Dr. J. E. MacMillan, Dr. H. M. Kirk and Dr. H. E. Doekman had been entered. Dr. MacMillan's office is in the Stanton building and the other two in the Chamber of Commerce building.

At MacMillan's office about \$70 worth of gold was taken, and at Dr. Kirk's office about \$15 worth was obtained. In the Stanton building entrance was gained through a transom. The two offices of the Chamber of Commerce building were entered by a burglar who was seen breaking open the doors with a Jimmy.

HALF AND HALF.

Contractor Charles A. Baldwin yesterday threw out a suggestion which he believed should have the effect of oil cast upon troubled waters and tend toward a settlement of the garbage incinerator proposition. Since the controversy is over the question whether the incinerator shall be built inside or outside the city limits, he suggests that it be constructed on the property in the Arroyo Seco, family-owned incinerator-house tract, where the city owns and both inside and outside the city limits.

The contractor does not go so far as to intimate that the plant should be put on casters and moved across the boundary line to meet the requirements of the moment, but thinks that a suitable site could be found for it outside the city limits.

"Seriously, I believe that is the place for it," he declared yesterday. "The character of the land there is such that the city could save nearly half the cost of erecting the plant, and whether it be put inside or outside the city limits, it would be a nuisance to no one."

The Council committee is still waiting, empty-handed, for options to be considered at the election that was proposed to be held on Feb. 20. The Improvement Association remain firm in their conviction that the city farm is the logical place for the incinerator, despite Alhambra and Mayor Thum, and the Councilmen are equally determined that the city farm shall not be considered.

ELABORATE RECEPTION.

One of the largest and most beautifully appointed receptions of the winter season was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. George H. Hall Green and her daughter, Mrs. William Edward Grattan, at Hotel Green.

Several hundred invitations were extended and the guests were received in the palm room, which was charmingly decorated with a variety of giant ferns and rare exotics. The sunshines of yellow acacia added a golden glow, and in the adjoining room, where refreshments were

served, the handsomely-appointed tea table was ornamented with daffodils. Music was furnished by a strung orchestra throughout the reception hours. Mrs. Green wore an imported gown of silver gray with picture of roses, and Mrs. Grattan's gown was of white satin, lined with deep blue chiffon embroidered at the hem with self-tone and gold dull. Mrs. Fred Elmer Wilcox, Mrs. F. G. Cruckshank, Mrs. Montgomery Ward and Mrs. C. E. Lamb, president over the tea table, and other guests in the rooms were Mrs. Mmes. Robert Gardner Neustadt, Edith Green Stratton, John Visscher Elliot, George Arthur Vedder, David B. Plummer, Belford, Helena Childs, Misses Coretta, Evelyn Lutz and Mary Manning.

Mrs. Webster Merrifield and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Campbell, entertained at their home on San Rafael Heights, yesterday afternoon with a large gathering, which began at 6 o'clock. Assisting about the rooms were Mmes. Robert Burdette, James H. McBride, Henry B. Stehman, Thaddeus C. Jones, J. Morris Gwin, A. C. McMillan, John Willis Baer, W. L. Raymond, Thomas D. Gamble, C. Warring Leffingwell, Will B. Marvin, David Blankenhorn and Miss Marion Gwin.

ELECT NEW PRESIDENT.

John B. Miller yesterday was elected president of the Public Athlete League, to succeed Dr. Webster Merrifield, who expects to pass the next eight months abroad. Other officers elected to serve for the ensuing year are: John Visscher Elliot, first vice-president; Rev. Robert Freeman, second vice-president; A. C. Gardner, secretary, and Henry Newby, treasurer.

Members of the organization believe that too much time cannot be spent in making attractive the playgrounds of the city to the boys and girls. Many improvements are contemplated for the coming year.

TO PETITION SCHOOL BOARD.

The result of the meeting of the Pasadena Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society, held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade, was that a committee will today call on the Board of Education and ask that all children excluded from school until they are vaccinated be allowed to return to school at once, without being vaccinated, unless their parents desire.

If the Board of Education refuses to comply with this request, they declare they will call a mass meeting at the rooms of the Board of Trade to-night to protest further.

CITY BRIEFS.

According to the inspector here, there is a large set of young felons who travel back and forth in the cars and behave so rudely that they have been called down pretty severely by the conductors and sometimes ejected from the car. This has been a great source of trouble to the conductors, who have no opportunity to vent their spleen or harrow the car crews. Both Hrayback and Overholzer are popular men on the line and their troubles have aroused considerable sympathy.

DAMAGED SCHOONER.

The lumber schooner Post Bragg, damaged recently by striking an uncharted rock, while on a southbound trip, came over the San Pedro today and went to the C. & G. dock for repairs.

In making these it will be necessary to replace in the keel some heavy timbers each eighty feet and sixteen inches square.

Capt. Ellison is in command of the ship which was owned by Charles Higgins of San Francisco.

FORM TAFT CLUB.

Old line Republicans who believe in President Taft and that he should be re-nominated met last night and began preliminary steps for the formation of a Taft Club, and despite the fact that Long Beach is a hotbed of Taft-Roosevelt, made a good showing.

The two were placed on the charter list and agreed to bring five friends at the meeting next week when the club will be permanently organized.

FACTORY SECURED.

The Pasadena Club, members of which were at work on arrangements for a spring horse show in Pasadena, announced that there will be no show after all. The fact that few had entered horses for the event is the reason given for closing of plans.

Stephan Schultz at the public library at 3 o'clock this afternoon will read several of his own and his wife's stories to children who assemble there for a "story-hour." Schultz is a well-known writer and sculptor. Mrs. Schultz writes under the name of Anna Skyes.

Miss Harriet G. Bird, manager and treasurer of the Red Acre farm, a famous home and hospital for horses at Stow, Mass., will be a visitor in Pasadena next month. She comes to pay a visit to her sister, Mrs. Henry Waterman, Jr., of No. 876 North Chester avenue.

AUCTION.

The Chinese art hand embroidery Canton silk dress patterns and all other silk goods, Chinese fifteen century bronzes, and other articles will be auctioned to come in and see. Sale commences Tuesday, February 20, 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. F. Sule One. Don't forget the number, 54-55 South Raymond avenue, Pasadena.

FISH FARM.

Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena. One regular room, Navajo blankets, \$16. N. Euclid.

Ninety acres oak trees four miles from Pasadena. Choice. See Bradford, 19 South Marengo, Pasadena.

Suburban property in La Canada Valley for the Lamperman Estate's properties. See H. L. Hayman, La Canada.

Auction, my entire stock of Japanese and Chinese art goods, jewelry, Navajo rugs, furs, and embroideries. Today, 10:30 and 2:30. O. A. Bosley, 296 E. Colorado street.

Long Beach. POLICE SEEK ASSAILANT.

Long Beach Trainman Is in a Serious Condition.

Conductor Forced to Resign by Repeated Attacks.

Supporters of President Will Form Strong Club.

LONG BEACH, Feb. 15.—The police force is busy today searching for the assailant of Motorman H. B. Overholzer, who is in a hospital unconscious as the result of being struck in the back of the neck near the base of the brain by a rock hurled through the window of his car as it was passing Nineteenth street, last night.

Indications lead to the belief that the act was the cowardly deed of one or more of a gang of young rowdies who live in the neighborhood of the base of the hill, and that the assailant was the result of a quarrel between the man and his wife, who have been separated for three or four years past. Some of the lapidaries in this city have recently found stones valued as high as fifty dollars.

MOONSTONES ASHORE.

The unusually high tides have been washing in great quantities of beautiful stones on the beaches here, among them being moonstones, sardonyx and moss jasper. The beaches are thronged every day with collectors who have been collecting in large quantities and more unusual varieties than for three or four years past.

Some of the lapidaries in this city have recently found stones valued as high as fifty dollars.

FISH RUNNING.

A silver head salmon trout weighing five pounds was caught by Barney Tiff, a fisherman, at 10:30 a.m.

After a thirty-five minute struggle the fish was landed with a light tackle. This is the first salmon of this species that has been seen about this vicinity for four years. A great many salmon mackerel are being caught at this beach, and surf perch are coming in in large numbers.

CHLOROFORM FOR HORSES.

Valuable Animals Killed At South Pasadena to Prevent an Epidemic of Glanders.

SOUTH PASADENA, Feb. 16.—Glanders which broke out among the city horses a few days ago, has necessitated the chloroforming of two valuable animals worth nearly \$300.

By Dr. Boucher, city veterinarian of Pasadena. When advised of the outbreak, he isolated the other six horses, and subjected them to tests. Today he announced the disease had not been transmitted to them, and that with reasonable precautions, there was no danger of the glanders spreading.

WILL USE MODELS.

At the meeting of the Los Angeles County Supervisory Association to be held in the State Normal School next Saturday, Prof. George C. Bush will take part in a discussion of "Progressive Education." A number of interesting models will be used to illustrate same, and it is expected that Prof. Bush's talk will prove most interesting, as South Pasadena has paid more attention to the average amount of attention to this feature of school work, and telling results have been obtained.

TO HONOR PATRIOTS.

TROPICO, Feb. 16.—N. P. Banks Post, assisted by N. P. Banks Woman's Relief Corps of Tropico will hold patriotic services at G.A.R. Hall Sunday afternoon 3 o'clock, to commemorate the noble lives of Washington, Lincoln, and McKinley. Comander G. R. Norton of the Post has arranged an excellent programme. The citizens of the valley are invited as well as visiting members of the Post or Corps.

PICKLES 'EM.

AVALON RESIDENTS ARE IN FAVOR OF THE CHANGE.

AVALON, Feb. 16.—Much interest has been manifested here since it was announced that the Banning line of steamers might ply between Long Beach and this port with a view of shortening the distance and the time of travel between the mainland and the island.

Every effort is being made among the business men of the island to further the proposition. It is believed that boats leaving Long Beach would arrive with perishable freight consigned to residents almost one hour sooner by the Long Beach route than by the San Pedro route. Many of the property owners contend that the pas-

TIDES DAMAGE POWER PLANT.

Redondo Beach Concern Is Almost Disabled Because of Big Intake Pipes Being Torn Out.

REDONDO BEACH, Feb. 16.—The Pacific Light and Power Company's power plant situated between this city and Hermosa Beach working at a great disadvantage and an immense expenditure of energy, for three six-foot intake pipes have been torn from the wharf by the high waves.

These pipes were used for taking in salt water for condensing purposes, and now fresh water has to be pumped in from the ocean, which, with the expense of pumping, brings up the amount to a quarter of a cent a gallon.

This is a great additional expense for the plant consumes several million gallons a day.

This plant furnishes most of the power for the Los Angeles street railway, as well as for the interurban lines in this vicinity.

Reports have been filed with the city officials and prisoners are liable to prosecution on misdemeanor charges when the number of prisoners is in excess of three.

NEWS BRIEFS.

The anvil chorus of a blacksmith shop established on Utah avenue near Third has grated so harshly upon the nerves of near-by residents and apartment-house lodgers that the Council has been appealed to create an industrial district. Improvements that have been planned for Utah avenue have been abandoned so long as the blacksmith shop is permitted to remain there.

The attorney has been instructed to prepare an ordinance relegating noise factories and industrial institutions to a zone wherein noise will contribute to the displeasure of no late sleepers or residents.

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ONLY ROOM FOR THREE.

Grand Jury Points Out Bad Condition of Lockup at Santa Monica.

Noise Ordinance Impends.

SANTA MONICA, Feb. 16.—City officials are in receipt of a communication from the grand jury, calling attention to the condition of the City Jail. That institution is condemned as being abysmal on air space and sunlight and plans are being discussed for the building of a new jail, together with quarters for the accommodation of the police department and the Police Court.

According to the mathematical deductions drawn by the grand jury the municipal jailhouse contains only enough cubic air space for the accommodation of 100 inmates.

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THE CITY
AND ENVIRONS.

TODAY AND TONIGHT.

THEATERS.

Adelphi—Vaudville 2:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
Belasco—The "Great Estate" 2:30 and 8:30 p.m.
Burbs—The "Fool" 2:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
Empress—Vaudville Continuous
Globe—Vaudville Continuous
Grand—Vaudville 2:30 to 10 p.m.
Kirkwood—Continuous 2:30 to 10 p.m.
Leyland—The "White Sister" 2:30 and 8:30 p.m.
Mark Twain—Vaudville 2:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
Mason—"Get High Quick Walkies" 2:30 and 8:30 p.m.
Pantages—Vaudville 2:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
Princess—"The Grater" 2:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
Sports—

Burns Field—M.C.C. and L. A. T. T. 2:30 p.m.
"THE LAND AND ITS PATRIOTS" track meet.

Permanent exhibit at the Chamber of Commerce building on Broadway.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Times Office, No. 22 South Spring street.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Indoor Picnic. Former residents of York county, Nebraska, and their tourist friends, will hold a picnic at the Auditorium in Long Beach next Thursday.

Phrenocosmians Elect.

The Phrenocosmians, a literary society composed of students of the Los Angeles High School, chose for their president yesterday Arthur Carpenter; vice-president, Ella Donovan; secretary, Dorothy Keeler, and treasurer, Howard Brown.

W.H. Talk of Peace.

President Jordan of Stanford University, will address the members of the Southern California Peace Society on one of the downtown churches on the evening of Thursday, April 4. His topic will be "The Case Against War."

Books on Ireland.

C. White Mortimer, British Vice Consul, is anxious to locate one John Travers, formerly of County Limerick, Ireland, relative of the Irish, having appealed to him for assistance. Travers was last seen in this city in April, 1911.

Change of Date.

The picnic of the Carroll County (Illinois) Association, announced yesterday as set for today, will be held next Saturday instead. The place is Luna Park and all former residents of Carroll county and their friends are invited to be present.

Hot Water Bottle Bursts.

Mrs. T. H. Lee, No. 848 Central avenue, was painfully but not seriously scalded by the bursting of a hot water bottle yesterday as she was carrying it to the bedside of her sick sister at No. 1598 East Ninth street. It is thought that she filled it too full and that the pressure caused the rubber to burst.

Another McNamara.

James E. McNamara, who said he was a second son of the dynamiter, was arrested as a suspect at First and Los Angeles streets last night. The police think he has been mixed up in several burglaries. When searched at the Police Station, a razor, three cartridges and \$22 in gold and silver were found in his pockets.

Black Block Permit Out.

With the issuance yesterday of a \$400,000 permit for the Black building at Fourth and Hill streets, the construction valuation total for February is \$10,000,000. The sum represents about 700 separate building projects. The Black building will be eleven stories in height and will be of the most modern reinforced concrete type. Edelman & Barnett are its architects. Law Enforcement—Anti-Cigarettes.

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were treated at the Receiving Hospital yesterday after which he went to his home at No. 2240½ Temple street.

BREVITIES.

A great many men consider a custom-made suit a luxury. We have contractors and tailors both in Los Angeles and eastern cities to take all their uncalled-for suits that are left on their hands. This, with our extremely low rent, enables us to sell them at \$15, valued at \$35. We guarantee perfect fit, all necessary alterations free. Some rough blue cheviots just received. Give us a trial. The Anchel Tailor Parlors, 214 Mercantile place, between Spring and Broadway, and Second floor.

The Times Branch Office, No. 118 South Broadway. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

Hotel Roslyn and Natick. Best 25-cent meals. Sunday eve. 25 cents. Dr. Seeger, residence Westmont Apts.

BOOSTING FOOTHILL ROUTE.

Boulevard Association Holds Meeting at Glendale and Appoints Committee to Appear Before Supervisors

GLENDORA, Feb. 16.—An executive meeting of the Foothill Boulevard Association was held at Flores Hall at 2 o'clock p.m. today. J. D. Gill of 2 South Bernardino, president, and W. L. Weller, secretary of the meeting.

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Offering women's, misses', children's high class wearing apparel at special reduced prices.

Children's Tailored Coats

Models for boys and girls sizes, (ages) 1 to 7 years.

Special price at \$5.00

Children's wool coats, full lined, double breasted tailor-made styles of navy blue, cheviot, serge, mixtures and tweeds of prettiest tones color combinations also in shepherd checks, with self material or fine velvet collar and embroidered emblem on sleeves.

An unexcelled value. Each coat in this selection at \$5

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GET CLERKS.

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PERSONALS.

Patrick Burns, the cattle king of California, Canada, and rated one of the wealthier men of the Dominion, was a visitor in Los Angeles yesterday. He remained at the Van Nuys in the morning and departed for San Francisco in the evening. Burns owns and raises more cattle than any other man in Canada, if not in the world. His stock holdings and packing plants are valued close to \$10,000,000. He also owns a ranch in California and other parts of Canada. He is a man who has a cow puncher on the plains of North Dakota. He drifted into California seven years ago, just before the big boom and invested his small earnings in acreage and town lots, which have increased one hundred fold. "In my opinion Los Angeles is the best advertising city in the United States and you haven't overlooked Canada in your boosting campaigns. Calgary is going ahead rapidly but nothing like your city," said Burns last night.

Howard Samuel, the eloquent San Francisco attorney, is a guest at the Alexandria Inn. He says California will be found in the Taft column after the Presidential primaries. "La Follette is out of it," said the old Republican war horse, "and Roosevelt isn't a candidate, for he doesn't want it. He left the confidence and respect of the thinking men of the country and is growing stronger daily."

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Billecke returned yesterday from a month's visit in the East.

A. G. Du Bois, chief deputy supervisor of the San Francisco forestry office, is a guest at the Mayfield for a few days here on government business.

L. Reynolds Adriance, president of the Buckeye Iron Works of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Van Nuys. Mrs. Adriance and daughter, Marian, are with him. They have engaged apartments at the Hotel Green for two weeks.

Howard B. Bond is staying at the Angelus for a few days. He is general manager of the Buffalo Wheat and Grain Company, one of the largest milling concerns in the country.

J. Creighton, a well-known London banker, is a guest at the Alexandria Inn. He will remain in Los Angeles during February.

WHO'S THE DISTURBER?

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Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

There was a warm debate between Councilman Andrews and Reed yesterday, because the latter insisted upon having the Socialists in the list of organizations to name a member of the proposed Charter Committee.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued a statement offering complete immunity to any employee of the aqueduct who wishes to testify before the Investigating Committee.

The Board of Public Works suggested to the Harbor Commission that both the east and west channels along Huntington fill can be dredged at once, at a great saving.

A Superior Court judge allied himself with Cupid yesterday, when he appointed the humanus officer guardian of a Russian girl ward of the Juvenile Court, and then married her to an ex-soldier.

At the City Hall.

JOCKEYING ON
CHARTER PLANS.COUNCIL COMMITTEE FAILED TO
GET TOGETHER.

No Chance for Aqueduct Employees to Hide Behind the Door. Promised Complete Immunity. Board of Public Works Sees Big Saving in Harbor Improvements.

The proposition to appoint a commission to formulate a new draft of the city charter, providing for a commission form of government, got Councilman Andrews and Councilman Reed into a warm argument at the meeting of the Legislation Committee yesterday afternoon.

Reed, who prepared the resolution for submission to the Council, while pretending to exclude representatives of political parties, as such, insisted upon retaining the Socialist party in the list of organizations that should be requested to name representatives on the commission, and Andrews vigorously maintained that he was opposed to any political party being represented. Chairman Lusk of the committee, was between two fires, and finally suggested the compromise of sending the resolution to Committee of the Whole, which was done.

Proposed for the appointment of representatives of each of the following organizations: Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, Good Government Organization, City Club, Women's City Club, Citizens' Committee, Federated Improvement Association, Women's Progressive League, Socialist Organization (the latter word "having been changed to eliminate the word 'party'") Central Labor Council, City Board of Education and City Council.

There seems to be no good reason why the Socialist party should have representation and not the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties.

HAMLIN'S REPORT.

AGAINST CONCRETE PILING. City Engineer Hamlin, in his report filed with the Board of Public Works yesterday, covering his examination of the aqueduct at San Francisco harbor, concludes as follows:

"Some of the concrete structures in San Francisco harbor have been seriously disintegrated by sea water, and failure has been hastened in some cases, at least, by the poor work done originally. It do not believe, however, that poor work is responsible for all of the failures. Concrete does not always fall quickly—sometimes not for several years. The next few years will show conclusively whether or not the repairs, which now appear sound will remain so. None of the walls, even those under the Ferry building, have been long enough to settle the question definitely."

He says in another part of the report that cracked wood piles are being used in increasing numbers in the San Francisco work.

COMPLETE IMMUNITY.

ACCOED MEN MAY SPEAK OUT. A witness having appeared before the Aqueduct Investigating Board and declined to have his name made public because he feared that if he did so he would be discharged from the work, the Board of Public Works yesterday adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, this board has heretofore received the City Council of the city of Los Angeles to cause an investigation to be made of the work of constructing the Los Angeles aqueduct, and, in pursuance of such request, the City Council has appointed Mr. Edward S. Cobb and Charles E. Warner, to make such investigation;

Resolved, by the Board of Public Works of the city of Los Angeles, that any and all employees of said board and of the aqueduct investigation, in the construction of the said Los Angeles aqueduct, and having knowledge concerning any irregularities, or reported irregularities, in connection with the construction of said aqueduct, be, and they are hereby, invited to communicate the facts within their knowledge to said board.

That this board does hereby declare and pledge, that no employee will be discharged, demoted, or in any way prejudiced by reason of testifying before said Aqueduct Investigation Board and fully and truthfully testifying as to any matters within his knowledge, affecting the said aqueduct.

That copies of this resolution, certified by the Board of Public Works, be caused to be sent in all camps along the line of the Los Angeles aqueduct, and that all persons in charge of such camps be, and they are hereby, directed to give this resolution the widest possible publicity among the employees upon said aqueduct.

HUNTINGTON FIELD.

SEES BIG MONEY SAVING.

The Board of Public Works, having been requested to invite bids for dredging a channel along the west side of the Huntington fill at San Pedro, yesterday sent the following communication to the Harbor Commission:

"Some time ago, when this matter was first under consideration, it was fully discussed at a meeting of the Harbor Advisory Committee, and it was decided, at that meeting, by the Board of Public Works that this proposed development should include not only the dredging of a channel along the westernly line of the Huntington fill but also along the easterly line of the dredging.

"The Standard American Dredging Company, advised a member of the Board of Public Works that the dredging of the channel along the east line could be pro-

vited for at this time, and at a most attractive figure.

"Let us assume that a bid of 15 cents per cubic yard could be obtained under specifications thirteen for filling an area of 400,000 cubic yards, a total

value of \$60,000.

"Let us assume that it would cost the city 35 cents per cubic yard to dredge a channel along the westerly line of the Huntington fill, and to deposit the dredging on area B—414,000 cubic yards, a cost of \$144,900. The difference between \$216,000 and \$144,900, that is \$65,100, represents the bonus the city would be paying the dredging company, first for dredging the city of a convenient dumping place for material that in the development most necessarily result, and which in the absence of a dumping area the city would be obliged to transport to sea. Second; providing a convenient dumping area for material which the company, under contract, will be obliged to transport to sea. And for which it is understood, the government is paying 42 cents per cubic yard. The dredging company could well afford to fill area B without compensation."

SUIT AGAINST ESPEE.

COURT GRANTS ORDER.

Attorney Louis P. Boardman, acting guardian of Benjamin F. Porter, was authorized by Judge Rives yesterday to commence proceedings against the Southern Pacific and to determine the rights of the company to appropriate any of the waters from the cienegas or springs on the Rancho Mission de San Fernando, and for the recovery of damages for such use and will be Estelle Porter and the San Fernando Mission Company.

This action will fix the amount of water of the springs, if any, the Southern Pacific is entitled to appropriate or use under a decree from Charles Macay, the decree of which was filed by the court on June 12, 1877.

The decree also authorizes Boardman, for Porter, to prosecute the action at law or otherwise to appropriate the lands upon the title of Porter to the city, should the city neglect to utilize the side of the Huntington fill, in the near future, the city should dredge the 150-foot strip abutting thereto, to the thirty-five-foot contour, \$6,000 cubic yards to be taken from Huntington, providing a contract could be made at the figures suggested some time ago.

"And, while considering the disposal of the city's excess earth, we should not lose sight of the \$88,000 cubic yards to be taken from Huntington, and Timm's Point. Before inviting bids under specifications thirteen, the Board of Public Works respectfully requests your further consideration of the subject, and will await your reply."

CITY HALL BRIEFS.

PROPOSITION DECLINED.

At the conference between C. A. Elder, representing the Los Angeles County Board of Education, and the Council committee yesterday, the latter decided, they did not wish to secure the option on the normal school site by entering into a deed with the corporation. One Councilman said after the meeting that they would finance the school themselves on better terms if they desired to do so.

Mr. Walter Littley of the California Hospital, in the interest of all the hospitals of the city, addressed a letter to the Mayor yesterday, asking that "some of quiet and peaceful persons be rounded on the several hospitals, after the plan followed in Chicago, and enclosing a copy of the ordinance of the latter city. The Mayor sent it to the City Council with his favorable endorsement. The city council, including 250 feet on all sides of hospitals, within which "no unnecessary noise" shall be made, under a penalty of from \$2 to \$50, as the court may determine.

"It is very interesting," he remarked at the adjournment of court. "Every large city should have a Juvenile Court, and the judges ought to be brains and possessed of a large fund of good sense."

The admiral was in his early days an instructor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and among the young men he instructed were Curtis D. Wilbur, J. C. Drake, Randolph H. Miner and W. R. B. Smith, all of whom are now in the city. Lieutenant Bosky, retired, greeted the admiral yesterday and presented Mrs. J. H. Francis, wife of the City Superintendent of Schools and a member of the Juvenile Court Committee.

The Sawtelle Commercial Club filed a petition with the City Clerk requesting the City Council to let the Pacific Electric Railway freight and express privileges on the streets of this city, so that the service they are now giving the public may not be interfered with.

The Legislation Committee of the Council, did not consider the new license ordinance yesterday, further than to decide to recommend the immediate repeal of the license on apartment-houses.

At the Courthouse.

LOVE SURMOUNTS ALL OBSTACLES.

RUSSIAN GIRL BECOMES BRIDE OF EX-SAILORMAN.

She Refused to Marry Husband Selected for Her by Parents Ran Away from Home and Became Ward of Juvenile Court—Judge Gallantly Unites Couple.

COURT CONFRIMS SALE.

SUBDIVIDING TRACT.

The sale of 500 acres of the estate of E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin to Earl B. Elder for the Los Angeles Investment Company, was confirmed in the Probate Court yesterday. The price is \$1,250,000, the cash payment having been \$420,000. The balance is covered by a mortgage of \$320,000, payable in three years, at 7 per cent. interest. The property will be subdivided.

The court had not bargained for this, but acceded to the request, and at 4 o'clock, in the presence of Clerk Devin, Ballif Lancaster, the girl's guardian, Humane Officer McLaughlin, Attorney Stephens and newspapermen, the ceremony was performed. Just one thing the court omitted to do. He did not kiss the bride.

Elsie was a ward of the Juvenile Court. She ran away from home when her parents died, and during the hearing of the case, it developed that the marriages of many girls in the Russian colony were made on a cash basis. Elsie refused to return home, and at last the court came to a decision. She was in love with Roy Halleck, a very much younger man. Just one thing the court omitted to do. He did not kiss the bride.

The estate will be settled as rapidly as possible. Attorney Lee estimated yesterday that about 25,000 acres yet remain. At the expiration of the legal period, the proceeds will be distributed among the legitimate legatees who are Anita Baldwin, McLaughlin and Clara Baldwin Sticker.

CONDAMNATION SUIT.

LOTS FOR PARK PURPOSES.

The suit of the city for the condemnation of six lots on Menlo and Hoover streets for an addition to Agricultural Park, was halted after the jury was drawn in Judge Craig's court yesterday, owing to the absence in another case of Attorney Appel, who with Attorney Cooper, represents the property owners. The jury was discharged and the case will be reset for trial. Deputy City Attorney Pillsbury is conducting the city end.

The lots owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopkins, Rose E. Pickard and Corp. L. Brown, each having an interest in lot 28. They ask \$12,600 for the lot. Lot 32 is held by Phoebe L. Curtis, who says it is worth \$10,000; she wants \$2,300 for lots 55 and 59. William Dryden owns lot 20 and his price is \$10,000.

DONG FIGHT IS BEGUN.

BRILLIANT LAWYERS ENGAGED.

With the decks cleared for action, the array of brilliant lawyers engaged in the suit of Isaac Ryder against J. E. Bamberger, John D. Wood, Simon Bamberger, Frederick Phillips, W. S. Porter and the Amalgamated Oil Company before the Superior Court in Judge Conner's court among papers and documents to lay the foundation of a long and bitter struggle.

This was stated to be the first of twenty-nine suits brought by minority stockholders of the Amalgamated

Oil Company to the Standard Rock

Company.

INJUNCTION SUIT.

Suit was filed yesterday by the Standard Rock Company, George W. Henderson and Lester L. Robinson against the Tejano Rock Company, the Los Angeles Stone Company, Frank G. Hogan and F. E. Davis to compel the latter to turn over stock and bonds alleged to be worth \$98,000, in performance of a specific contract. An order to show cause why an injunc-

tion should not issue to restrain the defendants from selling the stock and bonds will be heard before Judge Bordwell in Department Nine on the 26th inst.

BATHE SICK BOY. The forced bath to which Harley Colburn was subjected at the County Jail because he appeared in court looking like a hobo aggravated his illness yesterday. Judge Wilson referred him to the County Hospital for treatment. Colburn, a lad, had run away from his home at Graham Station, and tonitosis developed from sleeping out at night. Dr. John A. Collier, the official court physician, examined him and pronounced him sick.

The plaintiff is represented by J. D. Borden, Frank D. Deering, Fred G. and Burton H. S. Van Dyke, P. E. Green and G. W. Jutten. For the defendants the lawyers are Hunsaker & Britt, W. E. Mitchell, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and Henry A. Ach, the latter of San Francisco. Ach represents Hunsaker. Hunsaker and Mitchell were looking after the interests of Price and Gibson for the Amalgamated Oil Company.

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INCORPORATIONS. The Reliable Garage Company; incorporators, H. H. Teames, Loring C. Elliott, Andrew M. Strong; capital stock, \$10,000; subscribed \$3. Limoneo Land Company; incorporators, Ira S. Lindsey, Stephen D. Moore, Bertha Lindsey; capital stock \$25,000; subscribed \$6,000. Booth Manufacturing Company; incorporators, Frank S. Booth, Charles A. Rudel, Eddie L. Booth, Andrew C. Booth; capital stock \$10,000; subscribed \$3,000. Simpler Sales Company; incorporators, C. S. Spur, W. J. Overman, W. D. Van Nostrand, W. F. Spur; capital stock, \$10,000; subscribed, \$35.

IN THE INFERIOR COURTS.

After Two Hours of Deliberation, Jury Acquits Striker of Charge of Harassing Used Vile Language.

W. Aylett, a striking Southern Pacific shaman who was arrested on November 17, last, charged with having used loud and violent language on a street car, the complaint being sworn to by H. H. Babcock, foreman of the shop, was acquitted by a jury in Police Judge Fredericks' court yesterday afternoon.

The jury was out about two hours. The first ballot showed it about evenly divided on the guilt of Aylett. Finally they agreed to acquit him.

Horton stated in court that important matters necessitated his asking for a continuance. He conferred with Judge Cabaniss, the latter announcing that the trial would be postponed until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Another Job for Davis of LeCompte Davis, attorney for many of the local and San Francisco laborites, could explain the unusual course of the District Attorney's office. Davis thought that the three cases would be dismissed sooner or later, but he professed to have no knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. Casey.

It is not believed that the new witnesses know Tveitmo or the other San Franciscans who are now in the city. They are the same individuals who are the subjects of Harriman. The attorneys for the unionites profess to have no fear of any witnesses who may appear at this late date.

Both State and Federal officers are on the lookout for Mrs. Caplan who is wanted as a witness before both grand juries. It is thought she can explain the disappearance of witnesses in the McNamara case and also corroborate testimony as to the alleged conspiracy in San Francisco to ship explosives to Los Angeles.

Capt. Fredericks is expected here today. The entire situation will doubtless be placed before him and his advice and counsel will be sought with the Maple and Bender trials or both. There are several important features of the Darrow case that are also awaiting the decision of the District Attorney.

Automobile Offenders.

Ten men charged with having violated the laws regulating the operation of motor driven vehicles, were arraigned before Police Judge Rose yesterday morning. R. S. Tatum, C. H. Heard, F. A. Willis, W. H. Kirby, C. R. Bainbridge, W. H. Schewpke and W. R. Darrow, all of whom were charged with having used loud and violent language toward the patrolman who had arrested De Googer.

ADMISSION ON BENCH.

SITS IN JUVENILE COURT.

Admiral R. R. Inglesoll attended yesterday's session of the Juvenile Court as the guest of Judge Wilbur. The proceedings were a repetition of the trial of the juvenile in the case of the Southern Pacific, and the case was dismissed.

The admiral was in his early days an instructor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and among the young men he instructed were Curtis D. Wilbur, J. C. Drake, Randolph H. Miner and W. R. B. Smith, all of whom are now in the city. Lieutenant Bosky, retired, greeted the admiral yesterday and presented Mrs. J. H. Francis, wife of the City Superintendent of Schools and a member of the Juvenile Court Committee.

The Sawtelle Commercial Club filed a petition with the City Clerk requesting the City Council to let the Pacific Electric Railway freight and express privileges on the streets of this city, so that the service they are now giving the public may not be interfered with.

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Traffic Record.

PROMOTION FOR RAILROAD MAN.

Freight Agent Is Now General Agent.

Telegraph Operator in Illinois Town.

Has Been With Missouri Pacific Two Years.

Information came yesterday to a minor railroad official when Edward J. Norton was appointed general agent of the Missouri Pacific at Los Angeles to succeed J. M. Norton, whose promotion was also announced yesterday.

He began his railroad career in Illinois town as telegraph operator for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He was advanced in railroad work until his transfer to the Pacific Coast in 1896 as general agent of the Great Northern in San Francisco, which position he held until 1901, when he was transferred to Seattle. During his stay in Seattle, he was out of railroad service for three years, and then was made traveling freight agent for the Pacific at Los Angeles two years ago.

He was active in the organization of the now flourishing Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and following his term as president, has twice since been re-elected. Blair is married and lives at No. 364 West Forty-second street.

J. M. Norton, who opened the Missouri Pacific here two years ago as general agent, has resigned to take the position of special traveling representative of the Mather Brewing Company.

VINTNERS TRAVEL. TRAFFIC MEN TRAVEL.

A special Pullman train which left Los Angeles at midnight last night, carried members of the Los Angeles Vintners Association on an invasion of the city.

The vintners' programme prepared for the men who make business on the transportation lines will begin with the arrival of the train in San Francisco at 1 o'clock this morning. They will be taken to the U. S. Grant Hotel, where they will be entertained. They will be taken in automobiles to the home of Mrs. Ramona's marriage dissolution, Cliff Park and the residence of the afternoon will be spent in sightseeing in launches and boat trips on the bay.

The afternoon will be the guests of the Entertainment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Panama-California Exposition.

A special train on the San Diego, San Joaquin will take them to San Diego, Sunday morning, where a picnic will be served at the end of the day.

The excursionists will be taken on the return trip to San Francisco on Monday night, arriving in Los Angeles Tuesday morning.

The arrangements for the excursion were made by Secretary Cline and the Transportation Committee of the association which includes B. L. Dowell, J. F. Fitzgerald and J. A. Filippatrick.

MATERIALS FROM ABDOMEN.

A table of statistics prepared by the treasury department of the Government American Savings Bank shows the large number of passengers which travel annually in the United States to foreign ports. During 1911, more than 149,000 traveled to foreign ports.

More than 45,000 passengers were landed in New York, and 40,000 in New Orleans.

More than 45,000 passengers were landed in New York during the year.

Family Jars.

NO JAM ABOUT BEING MARRIED.

ELEVEN MONTHS WED AND SEVEN TIMES IN COURT.

Wait for the Ceremony, Once on Charge About His Age, the More Taxes on Charges of Taxes to Provide and Twice as Many as the First Principal.

Cornelius Bradford, for A. L. Hills of No. 954 Avenue, is too young to be married, but he had a tempestuous life of seven months as a husband before his appearance before Justice of the Peace. On his second afternoon made the charge on which he has been arraigned on a charge of being twice as old as his wife. Bradford was given 21 years for the charge and twice as old as his wife.

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PUBLISHERS:
The Times-Mirror Company.
OFFICERS:
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
HAROLD CHANDLER, Asst. Gen. Mgr. and Treasurer.
HAROLD E. ANDREWS, Managing Editor.
F. L. PFANNINGER, Assistant Treasurer.
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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
Daily, Sunday and 40-Page Illustrated Weekly.
Founded Dec. 4, 1881. 21st Year.

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS,
621-625 South Spring Street.

Los Angeles (Loc Ahng-hay-lais.)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

STAND UP.
The Census Bureau announces that out of every 100,000 Californians 204 died from tuberculosis in 1910. Will the bureau be so good as to explain to the world that a vast majority of the dead ones were imported in the last stages of the disease?

IT WAS EVER THUS.
A New York judge does not want to divorce an actress and a rich man because he finds them undomestic. If it please the court, actresses are often undomestic, and it is harder for a rich man to pass through the eye of a needle than for him to enter domestic bliss with a chorus girl for a wife.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
The executive board of the Woman's Progressive League announces an educational campaign in favor of a legislative measure with regard to the guardianship of children. Many legislators who opposed the equal guardianship bill at former sessions will no doubt be glad to receive instructions on the subject in the near future.

HAD AMBITIONS.
The United States patent office has a surplus of \$7,000,000 and Commissioner Moore wants the government to build his department a home with the money. It seems to us that this official is stilted in his ideas of what a patent office ought to cost and we move to amend his motion by striking out the words "new patent office" and substituting therefor "new battlefield." Nothing promotes the peace of a country like a battlefield.

WANTS TOO MUCH.
In an address at New York City Dr. G. Stanton Colt, an English lecturer and author, stated that wedded persons cannot fully appreciate marriage until they have lived together for ten years or more. Dr. Colt has lived in London too long to appreciate Reno. He reminds us of the bridegroom who was hanged and who, when asked if he had anything to say, replied that he had been a good husband as far as it went and would have made a good father if he had been given the chance.

DROMISE OR THREAT?
Somebody has quoted former Senator Bailey as having said that his chief objection to Bryan in politics is that the Nebraskan has made money out of the game. Mr. Bryan is an ambitious man who owns a newspaper in self-defense. Accordingly, the Commoner discusses the Bailey charge with sensitiveness. It admits that Bryan performed the comparative miracle of saving \$1000 a year from his salary the four years he was in Congress, but insists that this is the only money the chronic candidate for President ever made out of politics. It also says that Bryan devotes one-fourth of his time to money-making and the remaining three-fourths to public service, and it adds that in the future he hopes to give much more of his time to the welfare of the country. We do not know whether this last clause is a threat or a promise, but we take it that the results may be left with the voters both of Nebraska and of the United States.

AN INTERESTING WORK.
A. W. Leon Davis, having undertaken to write a book about the birds of California, has located his family at Santa Barbara and is deep in his studies there. The work will require five years of observation and writing. Men and birds may not be absolutely necessary to each other, perhaps, but birds contribute much to the world's beauty and melody, and those who add to the common knowledge of the lovely songsters add to the idealism of humanity. California offers the ornithologist an inviting field; and, while few persons have the time to learn all about all birds, most persons will be grateful for a book instructing them pleasantly in the habits and traits of the songsters common to their own communities.

RECALLING ARIZONA JUDGES.
Gov. Hunt of Arizona is out for the recall of the judges that were elected with him, or more likely the recall of those who will be chosen without him at the next general election. It does not content His Excellency that the Arizona State judges are all, or nearly all, Democrats. The Governor is like the Hibernian at Donnybrook fair, who, armed with his blackthorn shillelah, sauntered among the tents whacking at every head, whether of friend or foe, that caused a protuberance in the canvas.

The voters of California, in their wisdom or their wrath, have placed the judicial recall in our State Constitution, where, so far as its exercise is concerned, it will probably sleep the sleep that knows no waking, for there is great difference between voting to confer a power and voting in a particular case to exercise it. In Oregon, where they have had the judicial recall for some years, the only attempt that was made to exercise it failed because the required number of voters would not sign a petition.

If Arizona is yearning for an opportunity to grant appeals from the courts to the ballot box she will probably vote for the judicial recall, but Gov. Hunt might have had the good taste to refrain from plunging poll merrily into the contest.

WAR IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
Discipline and enthusiasm are the brain and the heart of a soldier. Discipline is immortalized in the lines chiseled on the monument of the 300 Spartans who died at Thermopylae:

"Go, stranger, and in Lacedemonia tell that there, obedient to her laws, we fell."

Enthusiasm is epitomized in the voice of the great Napoleon, saying to his legions: "Soldiers, from the heights of yonder Pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!"

Discipline includes not merely obedience to the orders of a superior officer, which is one of the first commands of the military law embodied in the Army Regulations; it forbids unwarranted and insulting comment upon that officer. A soldier who, whether in battle or not, should tell his captain that he was a dishonest ignoramus, and who should fall out of the ranks and refuse to obey orders, would probably be shot either upon the spot, or later on. A regimental staff officer who should insult his colonel and refuse to obey his orders would surely be court-martialed and dismissed from the military service; and no soldier or intelligent civilian could question the justice of the sentence.

Adjt.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth of the United States Army must have been crazed—with egotism or something else—when, in answer to a customary and reasonable order or request of the Secretary of War to submit to the Chief of Staff of the army his opinion of a proposal to change and modify the muster-rolls, the inflated and grossly disrespectful (to use only mild adjectives) Adjutant-General replied, in a communication to his superior officer (though a civilian officer), impugning his fairness, his intelligence and his integrity. He said in a letter to the Secretary of War that his proposal was "a mere subterfuge that would be scorned by honorable men;" that it was "discreditable;" that it displayed "a lamentable lack of knowledge;" that he was "an incompetent amateur." Other phrases were used by this insubordinate officer, who seems to have forgotten himself and his position, but those cited are quite sufficient to warrant his suspension, which was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, the President, besides the calling for a court-martial to try Ainsworth for insubordination. Later advices from Washington announce that Adjt.-Gen. Ainsworth has resigned his post and has been placed on the retired list at his own request—thus escaping a court-martial.

SON AND PINCHOT—the unholy spook of dead and damned California insurgency.

The rush for "affidavits," in order to get out of the wet, by the insurgents so obviously afflicted with heart-failure, will be equal to that of the long-ago champions of the notorious A.P.A. (to which Mayor Adams is said to have belonged,) some of whom afterwards signed such frenzied declarations that they never had anything to do with it.

It is not difficult to imagine Lee C. Gates raising both hands to the skies and calling on the American eagle to witness that he never orated for anybody but Taft; or to see in the mind's eye Marshall Stimson hurrying to the affidavit booth to attest his "regularity." Senator Charlie Bell, they say, is already making Taft talk; and if some fat office heaves in sight that subsumed Goo-Goo, George Baker Anderson, is likely to join the procession. One would not be surprised to hear almost any day that "Chet" Rowell, the shining light of Fresno, was just burning with Taft enthusiasm.

The President is Commander-in-Chief by the Constitution. The Secretary of War (a civilian officer, not a commander of troops,) is the immediate official mouthpiece of the President, who can, however, go over the Secretary's head whenever he chooses. The next ranking officer, logically and properly, is not the Chief of Staff nor yet the Adjutant-General, but the Major-General or the Lieutenant-General "commanding the army," as he should appropriately be designated. Neither the Chief of Staff nor the Adjutant-General is properly a commander of troops; they are both staff officers—subordinates to the "General commanding the army," or should be in a logical, normal, scientific, disciplinary organization of the military establishment, whether regular or volunteer, one or both; whether in times of war or of peace.

This unfortunate trouble has come directly out of the unwise abandonment of the better, riper, simpler, more certain and effective military system with which the old army, the Congress and the country became familiar in time of real war. The military machine, skilfully constructed and properly operated, is a beautiful thing. When unskillfully constructed and badly operated, it is, what Gen. Sherman declared war to be.

FEARDAVIES' AND INSURGENTS.

A California insurgents are insuring against their sometime leader. Many of them disapprove of the action of Gov. Johnson, who, backed by Collier's Weakling, is endeavoring to pick the Roosevelt boom out of the dirt, brush it off and nurse the poor little thing into life.

Roosevelt himself is not hopeful enough of the success of the movement to come squarely out into the open and announce himself as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He is muttering to himself those beautiful lines:

"I vain with tears my loss I may deplore, in vain look back on what I was before, I've set like stars that fall to rise no more."

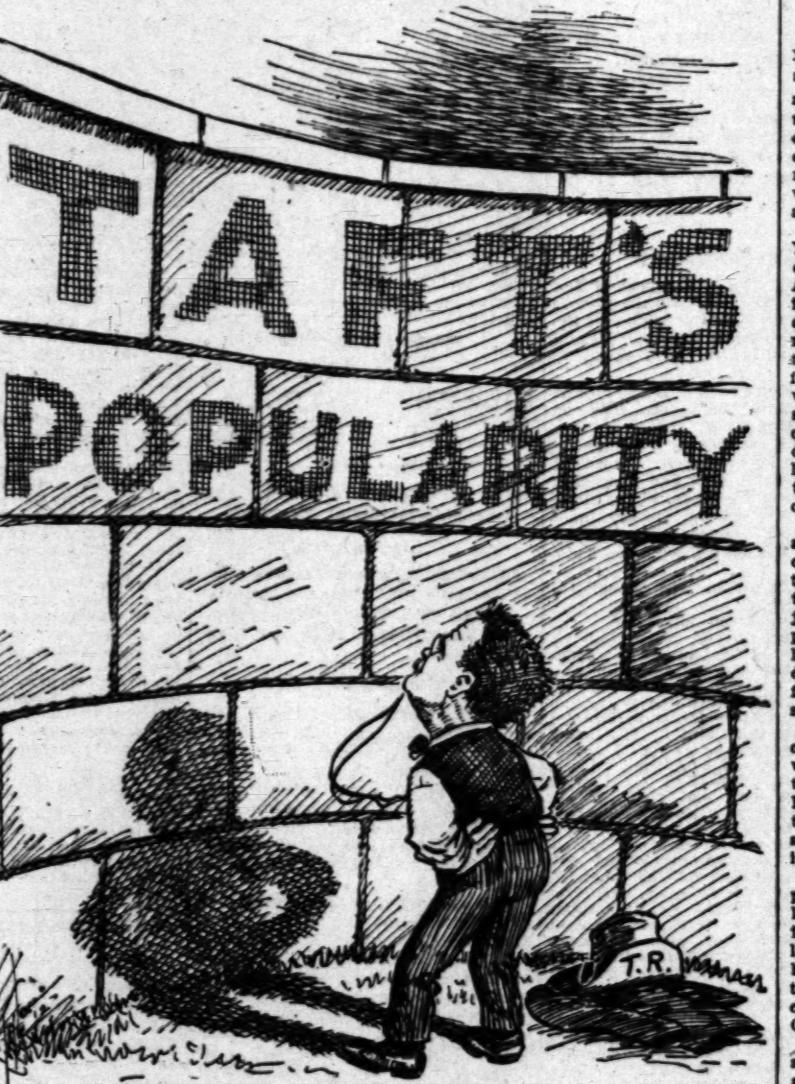
Not even the starboard pedometer of Gov. Johnson can kick California insurgency into activity for Roosevelt. Outspoken old Grove L. Johnson—the father of our pedo-neum-waving Executive—calls Teddy the Terrible "the McNamara of politics"—in which he accords Teddy too much undesirable honor, for McNamara did succeed in blowing up the Times, while the kind of political explosive that Roosevelt uses is so impotent that it could not blow a boss bed-bum from his cogn of vanage on a bed-rail.

Hiram the son has told Col. Roosevelt that HE will give him the California delegation. But HE is not "IT." HE cannot deliver the goods. Seven "progressive" newspapers that last year supported Hiram are now progressive Democrats, who are obliquely supporting Woodrow Wilson. Congressman Kent is out of the running; Lissner is out of it; and only the faint and perfunctory yawn of a Los Angeles newspaper or two sounds through the awful gloom.

The notaries public will shortly be busy at 50 cents per, taking the affidavits of Republicans that they are not, never were and never will be insurgents; that, while they will support Roosevelt if nominated, as they will support a wild ass if one should be put up, they will never support him for the nomination. This they will swear to in the name of Johnson the father, Johnson the

With high electric signs fifty or sixty feet above the street the New York "Great White Way" would have nothing on Los Angeles's Broadway.

Insurmountable.



PASSING OF THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

BY LILLIAN COLLINS.

President Sun has set

On his tour of the West Woodrow Wilson refuses to patronize the Harvey meals.

The local lobster season has closed, but the restaurants will serve others just as well.

It may be necessary for Uncle Sam to take President Madero into the national coalshed.

It is just possible that Earl Standard, seeing Ponoma banker, has gone over to the upbuilding of Los Angeles.

The Democrats are advancing backward toward the consideration of the wool issue, gentlemen!

Out Moneta way the colored folks of the degree are getting up a Red Box. A list we should say at first blush.

The next thing on the political programme will be a wake to be held over recently-deceased La Follette.

It is evident that the Congressmen are in favor of a reduction of the day rates never to exceed the California rates.

At this distance it appears that Gen. C. Ainsworth opened his feet into a

Walter De Leon, the Los Angeles boy, written an opera and he may yet be known as the George M. Cohen of Los Angeles.

Everybody brace up! The trial of the Camorrista is over. Now if the Terrible war would only go into winter quarters.

Bird feathers on the sheaf of mistletoe the latest edict of fashion—which now indicates that fashion and good are not synonymous.

Revolutions in China are entirely slow to prevent our old friend, Dr. Wu Fang, from lighting on his feet. He is a member of the Yuan Cabinet.

And the old-fashioned boy who used to row rows of paw-paws on the roof of his back shed where the frost could not them, what has become of him?

The action of a local Superior Court in sending a boy to jail in order that he might get a bath comes particularly under the doctrine of unusual punishment.

The Taft headquarters have been finally opened in Washington and the gathering in the national delegates will go on without any regard to the closed door.

A man at Vernon shot himself with a plug of tobacco out of his mouth. Wonder if it was the poor lad who average chewer has ready for the day.

Always something doing; no more hostilities close in China than the conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution begins to meet in Los Angeles.

Old-fashioned square dancing was a feature at the dinner of the New Haven Society last night. "Aladdin, sit down, change, swing your partner, bathe in white leeches—

The association of ideas was unpleasantly strong—but feminine curiosity is no weakling. I gingerly lifted one of the lichee-loongangs—sounds like a phrase from Hia-watha—from the box and held it at arm's length. I turned my face to one side, shut my eyes tight, while I gently but firmly pressed the little ball between thumb and forefinger.

I don't know just what I anticipated from the performance, but my ears had been so tormented by the terrific din of exploding firecrackers and bombs; I had jumped and shrieked and scurried to cover from a fusillade of abominable explosives so often that I shouldn't have been in the very least surprised if the innocent-looking thing had turned loose a shower of pyrotechnics for my special benefit. There was nothing doing. The broken shell revealed a raisin-like kernel with a rather large seed. It had an peculiar, aromatic flavor that was not unpleasant. I decided once to add lichee-loongangs to the diet and began right out to look forward to the next year's offering. Thus, through many and devious ways do we add to our sum of knowledge and experience.

Personally, I shall be very sorry if Mr. Yuan Shih Kai decides to do anything to his calendar. The very unexpectedness of having a second New Year's Day suddenly pop out at you is in itself a delight; while the thrill of confronting a resurrected Christman Day with yourself in the marvelous role of donee, without obligation to become a donor—why, it rivals our old childhood ideal of Santy.

But now they are going to tinker their calendar, "alice samee Melcan man," and another illusion will be destroyed. The Chinese progressives believe there should be uniformity in the manner of marking time. And so passes the Chinese New Year into the region of recollection, while the procession it shall assume in its reconstructed form surries on into the field of conjecture.

UNCLE WALT.

The Post Philosopher.

When you have yourself persuaded that life is stale and faded, that there's nothing worth an effort underneath the frowning sky, when you've reached the dire conviction that old Truth herself is a fiction, and that all is false and shoddy, then it's up to you to die. When the people bore and hurt you who believe in human virtue, since you long ago decided that all virtue is a joke, when no kind or worthy action brings a glow of satisfaction, you've outgrown the world you live in and it's up to you to croak. When at morn you leave the downy with a countenance all frowny, when you gloom around your shambles, you become the dame in Montezuma Grange, when you can't dig up a cheery greeting for the hausfrau weary, you are slowly decomposing, and it's time you crossed the range. When good motives you'd deny us, when you jeer at all things plow, when your breast's become headquarters for a case of doleful dumps, when you go your journey strewing prophesies of ruthless ruin, then I guess you're one too many, and it's time you bumped the bumpa.

WALT MASON.

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Pen Points: By the Staff.

President Sun has set

On his tour of the West Woodrow Wilson refuses to patronize the Harvey meals.

The local lobster season has closed, but the restaurants will serve others just as well.

It may be necessary for Uncle Sam to take President Madero into the national coalshed.

It is just possible that Earl Standard, seeing Ponoma banker, has gone over to the upbuilding of Los Angeles.

The Democrats are advancing backward toward the consideration of the wool issue, gentlemen!

Out Moneta way the colored folks of the degree are getting up a Red Box. A list we should say at first blush.

The next thing on the political programme will be a wake to be held over recently-deceased La Follette.

It is evident that the Congressmen are in favor of a reduction of the day rates never to exceed the California rates.

At this distance it appears that Gen. C. Ainsworth opened his feet into a

Walter De Leon, the Los Angeles boy, written an opera and he may yet be known as the George M. Cohen of Los Angeles.

Everybody brace up! The trial of the Camorrista is over. Now if the Terrible war would only go into winter quarters.

Bird feathers on the sheaf of mistletoe the latest edict of fashion—which now indicates that fashion and good are not synonymous.

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of unusual punishment.

headquarters have been formed
in Washington and the work
in the national delegates will
any regard to the closed season.

at Vernon shot himself while
of tobacco out of his pocket.
It was the poor kind that
honor has ready for the beginner?

something doing; no sooner is
close in China than the Mass
of the Daughters of the Amer
ation begins its session to be
left.

closed square dancing was a hit
dinner of the New Hampshire
last night. "Alamand" left, ladies
wing your partners, balances all."

ing chorus of girls will be
the big California Land Show.
wonderful self-control for the
pucker her mouth without being
seen.

Graham has been appointed
of Whittier. Now we suppose
ings of the City Council will be
with satin ribbon and a sort of
pol.

tragedy is that reported in the
captain and crew of the schooner
who perished in the Gulf of Cali
thirst? "Water, water every
any drop to drink."

ite that if six men collect at the
elevator, one at a time, every
will push the button, and in
although each man knows that
of the party has done the same.

ll be a general desire to per
er consideration of the
England until it is determined
of a figure Lord Tweedsmuir
English team out in the California.

ions of Southern California will
contribute to the aid of the
sufferers. Conditions are
serious, hearty and beyond
the essence of charity.

IMMORTAL.
not keep me buried; when the
ids me close, a rose-bush at my
in that dark and narrow bed.

the sweet and restless throb
me, pierce me, make me one
vigor and the freshening
the sunlight and the healing
at length the pregnant season
with warm and splendid beauty
worth in rich and sturdy growth
the clover, call the shriveling
be the urge that bursts the
leaves tremble as with God
shall bloom more proudly
me.

shall feel and drink me
that sinks, the tender grows the
forest—all that builds me
shall live not one but complete.

and widow. They are Mrs.
John P. Edward, Phil
and George Zobelein, Jr.

INFORMATION
for Businesses, Agents, Subscribers and
Advertisers, Agents and the
Public About the
Times.

Los Angeles Times

SCOPE AND AIM:

REGULARLY more pages of
news and other reading matter and than any
other paper ever published.

INTERESTING FEATURES: Independent
and unshackled, unprejudiced, unencumbered.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES is the
great principle of Liberty under
the law.

RIGHTS IN ALL BODES OF LAWFUL
AND UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE AND
POWER.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL NEWS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Seems Hopeless.

VAINLY SEARCH HILL COUNTRY.

Missing Angeleno's Friends Take to the Trails.

Party of Mountaineers Off for the Desert.

Isolated Rattlesnake Ridge Land of Mystery.

The search for N. P. Sessions, identified with the Smith-Booth-Uisher Company of this city, who disappeared mysteriously from San Bernardino Sunday night while on his way to a lumber camp, is widening to the mountains and the desert country.

Parties of mountaineers have joined in the hunt at the behest of relatives and friends of Sessions, and every canyon and ridge within reach of San Bernardino was traveled yesterday. Each party included a relative or friend of Sessions and an officer. Others scoured the valley country, Redlands and Riverside officers joining Sheriff Ralphs and Under Sheriff Ward of San Bernardino in thoroughly combing the district.

Descriptions of the missing man were left at every hotel, hospital, rooming-house and other likely locality where Sessions might have stopped or been taken if ill, injured, or temporarily deranged in mind.

WITHOUT WARNING.

When he left the Stewart Hotel Sunday night at 9:30 o'clock he seemed to be in his usual state of health. He spoke to the porter casually regarding the cold, dry weather and walked toward Third street and was lost from sight in the crowd of sight-seers. Since then none has been found who remembers seeing him.

San Bernardino officers are still of the opinion that Sessions got away on the stage for Rattlesnake Ridge, and that he was captured for a time and failed to leave word to his friends who would understand. The Ridge is an isolated section and the trail to it zigzags, growing more difficult as it ascends. The undergrowth is so dense, debris has it, that bats make it their haunt and rattlesnakes hiss from the crevices. The trail ends in the sunnier prominences of the rock ledges. Of common repetition has been the suggestion that a sign be placed alongside the trail, "Abandon hope all ye that enter here."

Yesterday the officers traversed the mountains from Arrowhead to the Brooklyn lumber camp but found no trace of the missing man. They searched the canyons and traveled far along the crest road and its trails through the pines, and off toward the desert.

LEFT HIS GUN.

The fact that the man's gun and equipment was left at an express office in Highland seems to indicate to the officers that Sessions would not undertake a pleasure trip alone and that only business would carry him into the mountains without him. If he went on business he would head for the more important camps. Most of these have been communicated with, but nothing has been seen or heard of him.

Friends and officers are waiting anxiously for the return of the stage, which is expected today or tomorrow, when it is believed word of Sessions will be received or the man himself will be found. If he really took the trip into the mountains late last Sunday or early Monday morning. If he does not return or no word is received of him, hope of finding him under the rocks will be given up and a search for his body will be made. Some lean to the theory that he is ill in some isolated spot and has not been able to communicate with his whereabouts.

Sessions is 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and when last seen wore a light blue buckskin breeches, a striped shirt, light pin, gold watch and chain, with initials "N.P.S." on the watch, Pythian charm and Elk cuff buttons.

WORKS FOR PUBLIC WEAL.

Better Distribution of Labor Is Aim of Woman Who Proposes a Patriotic League of America.

Leading educators and social workers of this city are supporting the plan of Mrs. Bertha Hitch Baruch for the organization of a Patriotic League of America and for the co-ordination of existing civic, social educational and other forces.

The Education and Public Committee of the Social Workers' Conference, which met in the Y.W.C.A. rooms yesterday afternoon, discussed the situation with Mrs. Baruch.

Among those who have expressed a wish to furthering the proposed patriotic and educational movement are: Robert Watchorn, former United States Commissioner of Immigration; President Baer of Occidental College; Bishop Conaty, Rev. Dan Bartlett of the Bethel Methodist Church; Dr. W. Alexander, Superintendent of the city schools; President Frank of the Associated Charities; Prof. R. D. Hunt of the University of Southern California; Rev. William Horner, Day, Rabbi S. Hecht, T. J. Michael, president of the Social Workers.

This body of men, with other prominent men and women representing the legal, financial and commercial interests of the city, will constitute a Central Citizens' Council. This council will arrange for a general assembly with delegates from all organizations contributing to the welfare of the community.

At the general assembly to be held at an early date, measures will be considered for the unification of all socially constructive agencies in order to bring about a better distribution of labor and to prevent waste by a scientific co-ordination of effort in the work of educating and conserving future citizens who will come with the opening of the Panama Canal.

PARTNER NOT WITH HIM.

E. M. Kromer, who, with L. J. Jones, conducts the Spa restaurant, filed a petition in the United States District Court yesterday, asking that the firm be declared bankrupt in the position. The secured claims against the partnership are \$2900; unsecured, \$2291.62; unsecured claims of the petitioner, \$226; personal property of the petitioner exempt, \$626; personal property of the partnership, \$275.



N. P. Sessions and His Eldest Son.

The father mysteriously disappeared while in San Bernardino on his way to the mountains and a score of officers, relatives and friends are scouring the country thereabouts in search of him.

Getting Richer.
TRADE TRIP IS AN EYE-OPENER.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EN- THUSES OVER VALLEY.

Imperial Impetuous, but Has No Real "Kick Coming"---Chamber Proud of Its Increasing Productiveness---Banning and Beaumont Display Skyline Fertility.

Well! Well! Well! Well! Well! Well! Los Angeles has grown like---Well! Well! Well!

With this acclaim the Chamber of Commerce excursionists to Imperial and Coacheella valleys returned last night, tired but glad. They had traveled 400 miles, shouted this yell at every station where they stopped, and some where they didn't, had glad-handed about 30,000 persons in one way or another, had eaten occasionally and slept some in the two days, had been over the Mexican line, had been deep down under the sea level at Salton, and they felt bath and bed all that remained to terminate the programme of industrial friend-making.

After they found Imperial with a chip on its shoulder because it wants money and a road to San Diego and because Los Angeles does not think as Imperial does, the boosters felt a little timorous about reaching out the glad hand when they started on the second leg of the tour. But the yell of the megaphone "rah, rah, rah" gave a chance to do things. First he organized a pony race for which a purse of \$17 made a real horse race on the Coacheella's main street with Coacheella's traffic square cheering the horses, a regular carnival.

Then Carl McStay challenged John G. Mott to a 100-yard dash and Dr. Harold Janas offered to beat both.

In a three-cornered race for a purse of \$3 cents Mott landed his 190 pounds a yard ahead of McStay with Dr. Janas in third. Mott when this was done in a collection of distances in ten and one-fourth seconds.

As there still was time left Saureg's squad raised a purse and three Coacheella women ran for it. As the lightfooted little women tide for place of the purse was not divided equally. While 156 Chamber of Commerce men sat under the line of cottonwoods and cheered the races such austere personages as J. O. Koepfl, R. W. Burnham and Stoddard Jess performed the duty of judges. Everybody was at ease in Coacheella.

BANNING AND BEAUMONT.

Banning and Beaumont vied with each other in display of people and entertainments. At Banning a score of women distinguished persons, including among the visitors and their flock of automobiles took the visitors in trips around the highlands where the prunes and almond trees are in bloom and the apples are about to bud. Most of the visitors have known Banning for many years, and they said that never had such a genuine picnic in the highest mesa land between Los Angeles and Yuma.

At Beaumont another squad of women appeared to join with the Beaumont Board of Trade to give welcome.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Sam Morris, a string of automobiles took the guests five miles to the valley lands, where the Beaumont acres are growing three-year-old apple and other fruit trees in a region that seems sky-high between the peaks of Mt. San Jacinto and San Gorgonio (Old Grayback) and possessing incomparable beauty and fertility.

From the two days Journey Secretary Frank Wiggins, the human thermometer of the Chamber of Commerce draws this conclusion:

"The concrete for his opinion that Imperial and Coacheella Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass mesa lands have

made tremendous progress and that

they are all deserving of the most

sympathetic treatment by Los Angeles.

The unanimous conclusion is that

Imperial, its cities and its cultivated areas, are developing most wonderfully and that the people are a little impetuous and not altogether equipped with business methods. It was told that the cotton growers were

referred a loan of \$150,000 by Los Angeles financiers, not because the cotton

growers have no warehouses,

but because the cotton

growers asked 12 on cotton that

was drying in the open.

"The people of Imperial don't understand how fast they are making progress," said President Slauer of the Chamber of Commerce.

For years of work has made a complete transformation in the valley. The

people are doing great things and they

are eager to do greater and it is only a

little impetuous.

The persons who is perpetrating these dangerous tricks," said Polk George Carter last night, "is of the same class of mentality as J. B. McNamara and J. J. McNamara. They are influenced by an insane desire to

destroy the property of more fortu-

nate persons than they. This sort of maniac is a dangerous and cunning criminal."

Patrolmen also reported that the

girls of women theatergoers were

marred with tobacco juice last night.

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Patrolmen

Parade Rest!
WELL PLEASED
WITH GUARDS.

Adjutant - General Inspects
Local Headquarters.

Enrollment as Regulars in
Times of Need.

Coast Service Considered the
Best in Country.

"Los Angeles has as fine a battalion as any in the State," said Adjt.-Gen. Forbes last evening, after the inspection of headquarters of the Seventh Infantry, National Guard of California, made on behalf of the War Department by Capt. S. O. Fuqua, Twenty-third United States Infantry, inspector-instructor of organized militia of California, and by Brig.-Gen. Robert Wankowski, for the State, Adjt.-Gen. Forbes and Maj. John F. Shorburn, Quartermaster Department Adjutant - General's office, assisting and checking with the inspecting officers.

Last night's ceremonies followed the earlier inspections of the four companies constituting the first battalion, in which three out of the four showed 100 per centum attendance, property in good shape and drill rating "very good," considering the new drill regulations recently adopted. Regimental headquarters showed full attendance, and produces every article of listed property save one canteen, which will be replaced by Col. W. G. Schreiber, who was complimented upon the care with which the property of his command had been kept intact during three years' service and three months.

The task of overhauling, counting, checking, examining and replacing every article of personal and organization property in a military organization is colossal, and the local memory may thus within the next few days borne an aspect suggestive of a spring house-cleaning by Miss Columbus.

While the reports of the regular army officers will be made ready to the War Department, Washington, it is understood that they are well satisfied with the showing made by the California State troops and Adjt.-Gen. Forbes feels confident that the government will allot to the State its due proportion of the militia.

The expected award will, among other things, provide the means of advancing the California Guard to San Francisco, where its forces will participate with the regular army in joint maneuvers involving the campaign against that city.

Discussions on the organization and the general status of the State troops, Adjt.-Gen. Forbes, who has seen thirty-one years' service, said:

"The Seventh Regiment has an exceptionally good commander in Col. Schreiber, and my opinion of him is that he is fit to be brigaded with regular troops.

We are seeking now to equip the Guards for actual field service, and in another six months will have them equal in quality of equipment with any army I have inspected in Europe.

At present, the Guards are in disarray, the California troops have been called out only three times in thirty years for local emergencies; once in the railway strike of 1894, once for duty at the San Francisco earthquake and fire, and once on the occasion of the Mexican-Italian border troubles.

"It is conceded that this country now has the best coast artillery and the best shot in the world. We should spend more money each year for machine guns, than Japan for 2000 and Germany for 1000 for us. The German Emperor can turn his bed push a button which will set his corps in motion. When in Berlin I saw his personal campaign equipment; including horses, carriages, harness, kits and trunks, cameras, ready to start on fifteen minutes' notice.

"Realizing the importance of other arms of the service, our government will not increase the infantry until the other branches are recruited up to proper proportions. But it is ascertained that the State authorities and the regular army have no regular regiments now on duty as last regiments of the California troops. One of these, Capt. Fuqua, has launched a correspondence school for officers of the Guards. Officers of our batteries have twice been sent East for instruction, and will go again in July. Ninety infantry officers will be sent next May for attendance at the United States School of Musketry at Monterey—the only one in the country. California officers are fortunate in this opportunity of what both Gen. Wankowski and myself expect to avail ourselves with the others.

"In the event of a call to arms, the National Guard will go out on the first call, two regiments of the Guards being brigaded with our regulars of the militia. This proportion of units will prevail throughout the whole army, thus trebling the strength of the standing army. I would not recruit companies on such a call above 2000 men, unless they were composed of experienced soldiers. Raw recruits would later be received and drilled by officers detailed for the purpose. The regular army officers do not favor incorporating new material into their organizations on the eve of campaign.

"Within a recent date we have added to the equipment of the California troops many important accessories, including olive-drab clothing for winter field work, field glasses for scouts, fencing masks for actual bayonet practice, cleaning material for rifles and carbines, for the weapons of field aid packages, litter for wounded, marching shoes, gloves, pack outfits and dispatch cases.

"We have two good batteries of field artillery, and by May next will have six machine guns for each regiment, with one company outfitting each organization with a complete military library, including works on draughting, ordnance, engineering, and all other features of the service. I am now endeavoring, and expect to succeed, in obtaining from Washington a complete outfitting of the militia with equipment to be stationed in Los Angeles. There will be no money available for its maintenance until the next meeting of our Legislature, but private funds have been pledged until such an appropriation can be made. I think that the money will be secured in the new exposition building.

"With the demands now made upon the government for troops in the Philippines, Honolulu and Panama,

there will be only 8000 of the regulars left, and it is essential that the National Guard be fully prepared for any emergency.

At the close of the inspection headquarters was filled with blue uniforms whose wearers intently listened to an address by Capt. Fuqua on details of the service, and his efforts and intentions regarding the welfare of the Guards. The spectators expressed deep appreciation of the abilities of their army instructors, and of the alert and effective administration of Adjt.-Gen. Forbes, who is credited with accomplishing more than any predecessor in his position.

HURT IN COLLISION.

Covina Youth on a Bicycle Meets an Autoist and Has Various and Sundry Bruises.

COVINA, Feb. 16.— Earl Miller, the 19-year-old son of B. Miller, manager of the Covinaide Club, was struck and badly hurt by an automobile, while attempting to turn the on his motorcycle at the corner of Badillo avenue and Citrus avenue, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The automobile was driven by W. Standard of Sunset avenue, and Hay street, Hollywood.

The boy was dragged under the automobile fifteen feet, and the machine was badly smashed. Dr. J. C. Reed examined the lad. He was badly lacerated about the head and one ankle was sprained. In the opinion of witnesses of the accident, both the automobile driver and the motorcyclist were at fault in the cause of the collision.

NEWS BRIEFS.

The funeral of Mrs. Jeremiah Shank was held here yesterday afternoon from the Brethren Church. Mrs. Shank was a pioneer of twenty years in the Covina Valley, but at the time of her death, was living at No. 1412 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles. She was 42 years old, and left, besides a husband, three children. Mrs. W. F. Huff of Covina, Frank Shank of San Francisco, and Harry Shanks of Los Angeles.

G. Harold Powell, secretary-manager of the Citrus Protective League, delivered an address before a crowded house at the Isis Theater this afternoon, under the auspices of the Covina Valley Farmers' Club. He talked on the relative conditions in the citrus industry in Sicily and Spain with that of California.

SELECT SITE FOR SCHOOL.

Casa Verdugo Will Call Bond Election to Provide Money to Pay for Grounds and Building.

CASA VERDUGO, Feb. 16.—At a mass meeting held tonight at the M. E. Church auditorium final action was taken by citizens of this school district in the selection of a suitable site for a modern grammar school. A solid block was chosen bounded by Central avenue on the east, Melrose avenue on the west, Dryden avenue on the north line and Park avenue on the south. The block contains approximately five acres, lies well, is surrounded by curbed and paved walks and grades, and of all streets. On the chosen site offered this same ornate and popular favor from the start. It will cost \$15,000 net. Ample space will be afforded for playgrounds and an ornate and commodious school.

To provide funds for the purchase of the site and erect and equip the school, it is proposed to call the district for \$50,000, which it is believed will afford ample funds to provide a school and grounds acceptable to the intellectual and enterprising residents of this rapidly-growing and magnificently situated foothill region.

The bond election will be called at a date about a fortnight hence, when a vigorous campaign will be instituted to insure success in the election.

POMONA NOTES.

POMONA, Feb. 16.—The agricultural, stock, poultry and horticultural demonstration train from the University of California arrived late this afternoon and is scheduled in the Southern Pacific yards. The lectures are being heard by hundreds of interested ranchers and residents. The train will leave for Chino about noon tomorrow.

W. W. Taylor, of the Hotel Angelus, has purchased ten acres of land near the mouth of Live Oak Canyon, from H. C. Dewey for \$1500.

The Gipsy Smith evangelistic party arrived here in automobiles on a trip through the orange belt this forenoon.

The women's auxiliary of the First Baptist and First Presbyterian churches, going from one to the other during the noon hour, when most of the local business houses were closed. He will be here again Saturday morning, and after the meeting luncheon was served to him and his party in the banquet room of the new Pilgrim Congregational Church, by those prominent in local evangelistic circles.

"It is conceded that this country now has the best coast artillery and the best shot in the world. We should spend more money each year for machine guns, than Japan for 2000 and Germany for 1000 for us. The German Emperor can turn his bed push a button which will set his corps in motion. When in Berlin I saw his personal campaign equipment; including horses, carriages, harness, kits and trunks, cameras, ready to start on fifteen minutes' notice.

"Realizing the importance of other arms of the service, our government will not increase the infantry until the other branches are recruited up to proper proportions. But it is ascertained that the State authorities and the regular army have no regular regiments now on duty as last regiments of the California troops. One of these, Capt. Fuqua, has launched a correspondence school for officers of the Guards. Officers of our batteries have twice been sent East for instruction, and will go again in July. Ninety infantry officers will be sent next May for attendance at the United States School of Musketry at Monterey—the only one in the country. California officers are fortunate in this opportunity of what both Gen. Wankowski and myself expect to avail ourselves with the others.

"In the event of a call to arms, the National Guard will go out on the first call, two regiments of the Guards being brigaded with our regulars of the militia.

This proportion of units will prevail throughout the whole army, thus trebling the strength of the standing army. I would not recruit companies on such a call above 2000 men, unless they were composed of experienced soldiers. Raw recruits would later be received and drilled by officers detailed for the purpose. The regular army officers do not favor incorporating new material into their organizations on the eve of campaign.

"Within a recent date we have added to the equipment of the California troops many important accessories, including olive-drab clothing for winter field work, field glasses for scouts, fencing masks for actual bayonet practice, cleaning material for rifles and carbines, for the weapons of field aid packages, litter for wounded, marching shoes, gloves, pack outfits and dispatch cases.

"We have two good batteries of field artillery, and by May next will have six machine guns for each regiment, with one company outfitting each organization with a complete military library, including works on draughting, ordnance, engineering, and all other features of the service. I am now endeavoring, and expect to succeed, in obtaining from Washington a complete outfitting of the militia with equipment to be stationed in Los Angeles. There will be no money available for its maintenance until the next meeting of our Legislature, but private funds have been pledged until such an appropriation can be made. I think that the money will be secured in the new exposition building.

"With the demands now made upon the government for troops in the Philippines, Honolulu and Panama,

there will be only 8000 of the regulars left, and it is essential that the National Guard be fully prepared for any emergency.

The Boy Hercules
Will Give Exhibitions of Muscular Posing, on Our 4th Floor, Saturday at 2:30, 3, 3:15, 4 and 4:30

His Performance Also Includes Feats of Strength—Lifting, Balancing and Tumbling

Orville Stamm at 17

is considered the best developed boy in the world. His strength and muscular control are marvelous and his exhibitions are attracting widespread attention.

He Will Show How to Exercise

using athletic apparatus of all kinds and showing just how any desired set of muscles may best be developed. His performance is intensely interesting.

(Fourth Floor)

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Girls' Wash Dresses

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Made to sell for \$1.50 and \$2.00! Well made, too, and fit nicely. Pretty styles in percales and ginghams in figured, striped and plaid patterns. And they'll wash satisfactorily for the colors are fadless. All sizes from 6 to 14 years.

(Main Floor)

At "Fountain Beautiful"
"George Washington

Sundae
A pleasant surprise consisting of the following: French Custard in Cream, Maraschino Cherries in Chocolate, Nuts, Candied Yams and Whipped Cream.

Candy Extra!
Vanilla Toasted Marshmallows
35c regular; most delicious. Special today 22c
(Main Floor)

15c

35c regular; most delicious. Special today 22c
(Main Floor)

22c

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER—40 PAGES.

PART I
 Rich Diggings—The Picturesque Stream. (Cartoon).
 Contents. Advertisements
 Editorial
 Business Developments in Philippines. By F. G. Carpenter.
 Statesmen, Real and Near
 The Eagle. The Lancer
 The Outlook for the Divorce Evil. By George W. Burton
 Sayings of Burdette, the Genial Philosopher
 Who's Who—Why, How and Wherefore
 Walt Mason, the Poet Philosopher

Love Adventures of George Washington. By Rose Macie.
 Superdreadnaughts. By Robert G. Sherrett
 Browsing Around the World. By Bertha Adele Penny
 Recent Cartoons
 Good Short Stories
 Safety the First Consideration. (Illustration)
 Ten Thousand Millions. By Tom Fitch
 The Most Famous Camp in History. By P. L. Haworth
 Wandering in Manchu Land. By Charles H. Tonic
 Keep Learning or You'll Cease Learning. By H. Kaufman
 "Old Glory"—Origin of the Name. By J. A. Watson
 The House Beautiful in California. By Ernest Brewster
 The City Beautiful del Sur. By Ernest Brewster
 Farming in California. By J. W. Jeffrey
 Gardening in California. By J. W. Jeffrey
 Practical Poultry Culture. By Henry W. Krueckberg
 Ancient Journalism. By an Ancient Journalist
 Fresh Reviews: New Books, Book News. By W. H. Wright
 Advertisements
 PART II
 The Human Form and Care and Health of It
 "Turn the Other Cheek?"
 Good Little Poems.

THE TIMES

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REORGANIZED

Dedicated to the development of California's exploitation of their resources and the glory of their wonders and beauty. Solid articles strong in fact, literature, editorials, correspondence, poems, stories, California in tone and color; Southern California in tone and color; Southern valleys and plains of the "Land of the Sun." An independent weekly vehicle of press, a champion of liberty, law and order; up the hands of all good men who are honestly seeking to better the cause of home, country and man.

The Illustrated Weekly, being completely separate from The Times, was founded December 31, 1911. No

To Contributors: In submitting material to The Times, you are advised to retain a copy of the manuscript, unless otherwise arranged; but otherwise the return of the manuscript is not guaranteed. For sale by newsdealers: 10 cents a copy a year; without, \$2.00 a year. The Times Building, Los Angeles, Calif., application for entry as second-class mail, Cal., pending.

Los Angeles
Illustrated

Unique Magazine of the Southwest

Under the Editorial

HARRISON GR

Forty Pages—Regular Issues

BY THE WEST

Our Triangular Harbors.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES has a great outer harbor at San Pedro, the same place, the inner harbor, the one at Long Beach. Not long ago, Admiral Thomas was here, he telegraphed to have a new survey of the San Pedro harbor made, because the exact numbers. We hope the people of this matter stirred up at Waikiki, pigeon-holed in committee dithering or other interests.

The New Santa Monica.

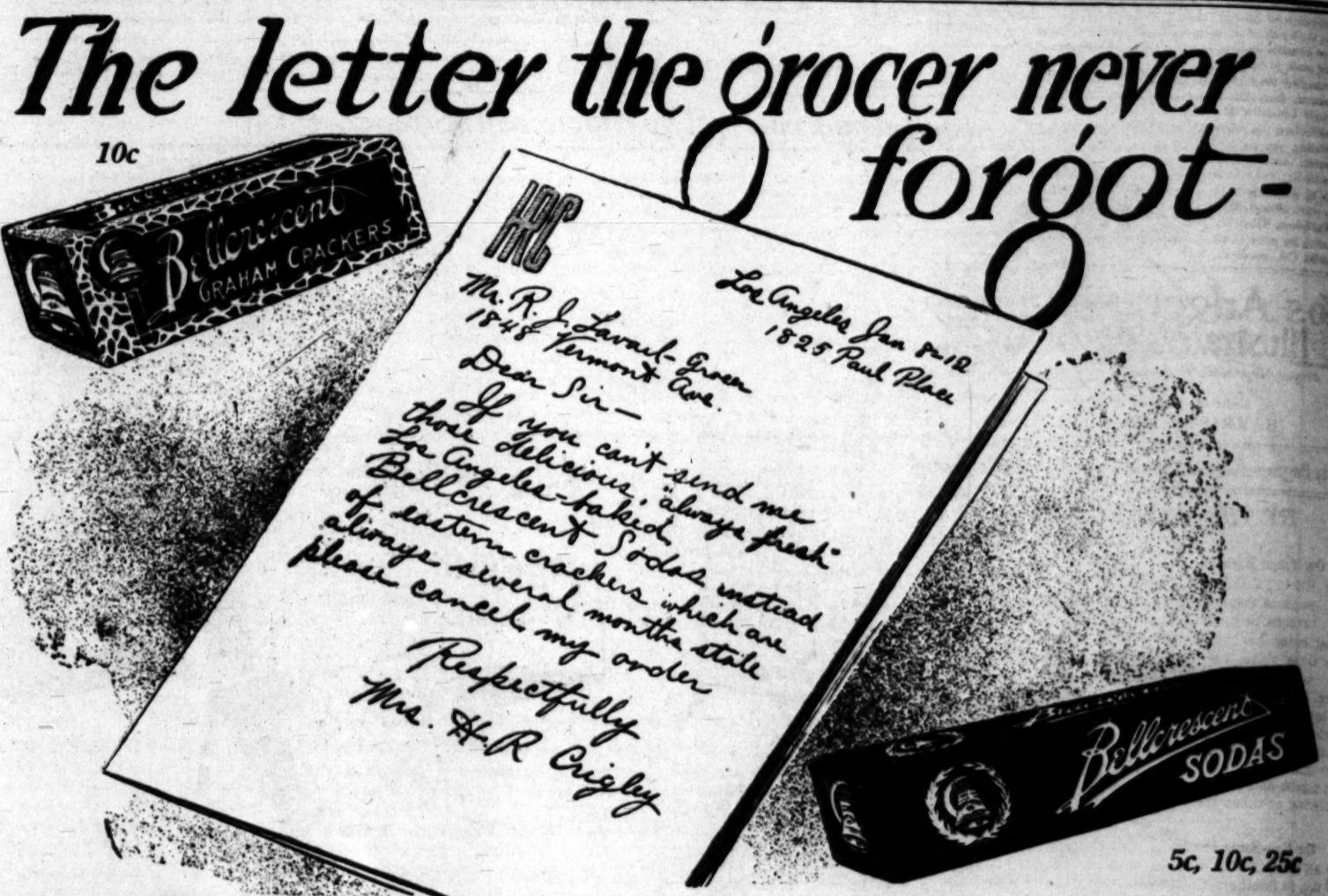
SANTA MONICA was the first station to Southern California, in 1850, and was the only seaside resort. Other points on the western shore from the popular old beach, but its own again. The great boulevard is being improved in many ways, as far as Sawtelle. This beach is a site for a high school building on a Southwestern scale, embracing foundations are going in there cost \$200,000.

The Naples of America.

WE HAVE HAD for some time America, with its replicas of as well as the canals. Many who compare Santa Barbara with Naples, shore contour of the American cities as those of the Italian one, the volcano, and to compensate for the back of Santa Barbara are much anything seen from Naples, except read with pleasure that the people about to adorn this beautiful sea, worthy of the place and of the for this building are to be opened end of January. The cost is to be structure will be architecturally of a classic style, and from plans received it is expected to be of great artistic value. The government has a very large piece of land there area.

Hamlin at the Helm.

ENGINEER HAMILIN of the city has been sent abroad by our munitions to study harbor-making and maintaining modern cities and also in Europe. After the matter at home and abroad and lays his plans before the Harbor. The engineer's ideas seem to be good, and in at least some points his plan. Mr. Hamlin's eye is firmly fixed on the opening of the Panama Canal and having harbor facilities to handle the harbor through the big ditch. The engineer seems to be to concentrate on a line of work that can be accomplished that will afford facilities for docking ships likely to reach our harbor on the



5c, 10c, 25c



—be sure you've the right shortening—then go ahead!

And to be right—the shortening you use must be strictly fresh. Stale shortening never produced perfect biscuits or cake—nor can successful frying be accomplished with anything but a fresh product. You can depend on the absolute freshness of SUETENE—the pure, clean, nutritious vegetable shortening made here in Los Angeles daily in Cudahy's hygienic kitchens.

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And Leading Dealers Everywhere.

[242]

BURGLAR WAS CARELESS.

Dropped Letter Addressed to His Wife While Robbing House and Conviction Follows.

CONTINUE READING ON PAGE 243.

the hospital, who in a fit of despondency on Wednesday night attempted suicide by cutting his throat, died last night, but not because of the self-inflicted wound. That proved to be a superficial incision only requiring suture.

held today, plans were accepted for a new building to be erected by C. L. Reynolds, for the use of the association. A large first floor frontage is provided and in this will be located the secretary's office and rest-room and a large cafeteria.

Water expands on freezing; so do type metal and some other things. All other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded, for the metals grow smaller on

We Prove it to You

J. C. Woodward, Sawtelle, Cal.

I have taken a course of

at the Therapeutic Institute

WEATHER: Partly cloudy. Wind at 8 miles. Temperature, 78 deg.; lowest, 22 deg.; highest, 80 deg. Sunday: Partly cloudy. Wind at 8 miles. Temperature, 78 deg.; lowest, 22 deg.; highest, 80 deg.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DEC. 5, 1897
REORGANIZED JAN. 6, 1912.

Related to the development of California and the Great Southwest, the publication of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painters of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches and articles strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant editorials, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Home, the Cities, the Parks and the Range.

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The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public minute from The Times news sheets when required. Old series ended December 31, 1911. New series began January 6, 1912.

To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in The Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

For sale by subscription: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.50 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Information for entry as second-class matter at the post office at Los Angeles, Cal., pending.

Los Angeles Times
Illustrated WeeklyUnder the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Forty Pages—Regular Issue Over 84,000 Copies.

BY THE WESTERN SEA.

Our Trial Harbors.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES is to have, when the Panama Canal is opened, not one, but really three harbors, or perhaps one might say four. There is the great outer harbor at San Pedro, the inner harbor at the same place, the inner harbor at Wilmington, and the one at Long Beach. Not long ago, when Rear-Admiral Thomas was here, he telegraphed to Washington to have a new survey of the San Pedro and Long Beach harbors made, because the existing maps were back numbers. We hope the people of Long Beach will keep this matter stirred up at Washington, and not let it get pigeon-holed in committee or sidetracked by tariff-busting or other interests.

The New Santa Monica.

SANTA MONICA was the first beach to attract attention to Southern California, indeed, for a long time, it was the only seaside resort. Promotion activity at other points on the western sea drew attention away from the popular old beach, but now it is coming into its own again. The great boulevard along the shore is being improved in many ways, and others backward as far as Sawtelle. This beach city recently acquired a site for a high school building. It is on the true southwestern scale, embracing thirteen acres. The limitations are going in there now for abuilding to cost \$300,000.

The Naples of America.

WE HAVE HAD for some time the Venice of America, with its replica of the Palace of the Doges as well as the canals. Many who have seen both places compare Santa Barbara with Naples. The bay and the shore contour of the American city are fully as charming as those of the Italian one. All that is lacking is the volcano, and to compensate for this the mountains back of Santa Barbara are much more impressive than anything seen from Naples, excepting Vesuvius. We read with pleasure that the Federal government is about to adorn this beautiful seaside city with a building worthy of the place and of the government. Bids for this building are to be opened at Washington at the end of January. The cost is to be about \$100,000. The structure will be architecturally of the Spanish renaissance style, and from plans received at Santa Barbara it is expected to be of great artistic beauty. We are glad to note that the government has secured a sufficiently large piece of land there, of 6000 square feet.

Hamlin at the Helm.

ENGINEER HAMILIN of the city of Los Angeles has been sent abroad by our municipal authorities to study harbor-making and maintaining at our own eastern cities and also in Europe. After a careful investigation of the matter at home and abroad, he has returned to his home before the Harbor Advisory Committee. The engineer's ideas seem to be very much clarified, and in at least some points his plans are very practical. Mr. Hamlin's eye is firmly fixed ahead, upon the opening of the Panama Canal and the necessity of our being harbor facilities to handle ships seeking our water through the big ditch. The suggestions of the engineer seem to be to concentrate upon a particular type of work that can be accomplished in due time, and will afford facilities for docking such ships as are able to reach our harbor on the first opening of the

canal. Conceding the possible superiority of concrete work around the harbor does not by any means eliminate other factors inherent in the problem. The questions still remain—Have we the money and the time for this sort of development? Then there is the cognate question—Will piles treated well with creosote answer the purpose? Of course they will for a number of years. They will cost much less, and can be set much more expeditiously. There, as we conceive it, is the crux of the whole question. If we have not the money nor the time for concrete work, let us have what we can finance and accomplish by the opening of the canal. The matter of prime interest is to have a harbor fully built within the next two or three years, which will handle with ease and safety the business sure to come here.

Haywood, Enemy of Labor.

THE STRIKING MILL operatives at Lawrence, Mass., violent though their disposition was, were not sufficiently fiery or bloodthirsty to suit the ideas of some of the so-called leaders in the great army of "I Won't Work." So William D. Haywood felt called upon to take passage from the Far West to add fuel to the flames. His programme is so impossible and his agitation so incendiary that his own people from out of the West have branded him as "the enemy of labor." It is decidedly encouraging to note the members of organized labor, and particularly those of the Western Federation of Miners, taking this view of their whilom leader. This is not Haywood's first breaking into the limelight of organized labor troubles. The people of the United States have not forgotten his trial in Idaho in connection with the assassination of a former Governor of that State. It was the deliberate opinion of more than one or two American citizens that in that instance both court and jury stretched the policy of putting the burden of proof upon the prosecution about to the absolute limit.

Reorganizing Our Army.

THAT PLAN PROPOSED by the Secretary of War for the reorganization of the army, we take the liberty of prophesying, will prove popular with many citizens of the more thoughtful and intelligent types. The plan of Secretary Stimson is the consolidation of the army at ten or a dozen posts, abolishing nearly a score. The purpose is twofold: the saving of \$5,500,000 and the making of the army more effective in case of need. There are to be three or four posts stretched down along the eastern coast of the United States, about three more down the center from the lakes to the gulf, and four others along the Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico. The purpose of this is to make larger collections of soldiers at the several posts than there are at present, giving opportunity for more and better drilling, placing the forces where they are more likely to be needed, and from which they can be transported from the various central posts to points on either coast where trouble may develop.

In Time of Peace, etc.

THOSE WHO ARE FOND of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war will have something to make the blood course swiftly if they see the maneuvers planned for next August at San Francisco. Adj't. Gen. Forbes said at Los Angeles, a few days ago, the maneuvers of next summer will assemble 20,000 troops. The adjutant-general was on his way home from Washington, where he had conferred with the Army and Navy Departments. He said the plan embraced 5000 regulars, 10,000 National Guardsmen from California, Utah and Arizona, and 10,000 men from the Pacific fleet, with seven warships. A country which must rely for her defense upon the citizen soldiery must diligently drill the militia to make it at all effective.

Long Beach Industries.

IT IS ONLY the other day that Long Beach arose, as it were, like Venus from the sea, above the level salt marshes by the ocean shore. The census bureau at Washington reports that it found there fifty manufacturing establishments, with \$1,326,000 capital invested, using nearly half a million dollars' worth of raw material and turning out very nearly a million dollars' worth of products. The pay envelopes distribute in wages and salaries and similar items, \$350,000 annually. The figures do not include three steam laundries, whose capital is \$80,000, receipts \$86,000, and nearly 100 employees, with a pay-roll equal to \$45,000.

The Land of Perennial Sports.

JANUARY IS PROPERLY regarded as the deepest depth of winter, or a depth beyond which there is no "lower depth." The people of Los Angeles and all the surrounding country have enjoyed greatly, during this winter month, a season of aviation possible nowhere else so successfully as here, and now, with the winter still upon us and deep upon the people of other regions, our people are promised enjoyment of a great season of polo. To be sure, at other points one may skate and play hockey, but two weeks' aviation, that might be extended to two months, and unlimited polo are sports possible only during January and February by the sunset sea and under the calm skies of Southern California.

Send Them to Boston.

VENTURA, our great bean-producing district, reports there is still a stock of about 375,000 sacks. What is Boston doing?

Restoration of American Shipping.

"WHY," asked an eastern Congressman, "should the tolls be remitted or no tolls charged on American-built vessels passing through the Panama Canal? They will have a monopoly of the California coast carrying trade anyhow, for foreign-built ships are not allowed to carry freight or passengers between ports of the United States."

The answer is that American ocean-carrying trade cannot be revived by having a monopoly of the traffic between United States ports. We have had such a monopoly for many years, and in despite of it our mercantile marine has dwindled to insignificant proportions as compared with that of European nations. In order to restore it we must be placed on an equality with other powers in competing for the ocean-carrying trade between our ports, and between European ports, and Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Venezuela and Mexico freight for the Pacific coast of those countries, whether from our Atlantic ports or from Europe, will no longer be carried around Cape Horn after the canal shall be completed. Ships will avoid the delay, the cost of insurance and high mortuary charges by avoiding the white desolation of the stormy Antarctic and passing through the canal. If our ships which shall engage in such carrying trade are compelled to pay the same canal tolls as foreign nations, they cannot possibly compete with the ships of other nations; for English, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and German vessels are built at a lower cost than American vessels, and the seamen and officers on those vessels receive lower wages than are paid to our sailors. Besides, foreign ships are subsidized by their governments—an advantage which Congress has hitherto denied to our American marine.

If American-built ships shall be allowed to pass through the canal free of toll, or if tolls paid by them shall be remitted, and, if they shall also be subsidized as British ships are subsidized, then the present conditions, which for forty years and more have driven our commerce from the ocean, will disappear, and we may once more take rank as a first-class maritime power.

Why should American-built ships not pass free of tolls through an American canal, built with American money on American territory? The Panama Canal will lose much of its value to us unless our shipping can thus be favored above that of foreign powers.

A Great Pioneer.

THE Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington contains the marble effigies of warriors and statesmen whose memories are thus honored because of their services to their country, notwithstanding the fact that in a few instances their private lives were stained with vice. Congress has taken a broader view of such matters than was taken by the Colonial Dames in New York, who refused to admit a descendant of Benjamin Franklin to membership on the ground that Franklin was a good deal loose in his relations with ladies. The Mayor of a Vermont City discouraged a Robert Burns banquet because the great Scotch poet was a patron of booze and had not been married to the mothers of all his children. There was objection made on moral grounds to the acceptance of the silver dinner service presented by the State of Utah to the battleship of that name because the salver for the coffee service had engraved upon it a portrait of Brigham Young. The objection was overruled on the ground that it was not the polygamy of the Mormon prophet that Utah sought to excuse, but his pioneering that she sought to honor by stamping his features upon the silver service.

The mixture of Old Testament theology with Mahometanism which is called Mormonism is, as a religion, a thousand years behind the age, but as a colonizing scheme it was successful. It drew a large percentage of its converts from the slums and garrets of English and Scandinavian cities, from people to whom any system of religion was a moral growth, and any system of marriage a social advance. It brought such people to Utah. It allotted to each head of a family a piece of land to cultivate, and advanced him the material with which to build a cabin. It supplied him with seeds, with agricultural implements, with a cow, a pig and chickens, and afforded him an opportunity to work for wages to enable him to pay for his home.

The pioneers of this desert land adopted a system of co-operation for production, distribution and exchanges which has developed Utah into a

4 [Feb. 17, 1912.]

great and prosperous State. They were pioneers in irrigation agriculture. With reservoirs and canals dug by the men through whose lands the waters of streams were made to flow, they transformed arid acres into vernal fields and fruitful orchards.

They borrowed from New England the system which prevailed there late in the Eighteenth Century, of establishing villages in the center of a number of farms. This divested rural life of its isolation. In each of these villages was a large hall used for a church on Sundays, for a school-house on week days, and for concerts, dramatic performances and dances in the evenings. There also was a "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," which supplied the farmer with goods, and which was a purchaser of his surplus products. History nowhere makes mention of a more successful colonization scheme than that carried out by these followers of strange gods. They walked across a thousand miles of desert and mountain which had been worn out in the conflicts of Chaos, and thrown away upon the earth. They faced the storm and the savage to carry the brazen serpent into the wilderness. They established woolen factories and beet-sugar mills and other industrial enterprises. They built up a structure of wealth and credit that made the wholesale merchants of Atlantic cities eager for their trade.

Morally they presented—outside of polygamy—an example to any community. Until the influx of miners and the completion of the first overland railroad, bagnios and gambling hells were unknown in Salt Lake City, and liquor saloons were infrequent.

It is more than thirty years since Brigham Young passed into the Great Beyond. Polygamy has apparently been abandoned, at least within the confines of Utah. Some few old men who acquired plural wives in youth are still defiant, but investigation has failed to sustain the charge that as many as a dozen polygamous marriages have been contracted since the admission of Utah to the Union.

The desert State of which Brigham Young was the architect has become prosperous and powerful. As a pioneer, to go no further, its founder was one of the greatest of the American type. It is this fact that has caused broad-minded men to hold that he deserves honor and remembrance, and to indulge in no regrets that Brigham Young's features are engraved upon a silver salver that is part of a dinner-service presented by the State of Utah to the battleship Utah.

The International Belle.

MISS COLUMBIA is indeed the cynosure, not of a thousand but of millions of eyes, in these last days of saints and sinners. Behold—

King George V and his consort, the very shrewd and capable Queen Mary, arrive home from their record-making tour to India, and as they pass through the streets of their metropolis on their way to the palace, the Emperor-King rises on his imperial end in his carriage and openly and enthusiastically salutes the American flag. What do you think of that?

A few days before the very strenuous and far-seeing King of Prussia, Kaiser of Germany, rises up in the morning and announces to the world that it is his intention to send a great bunch of the warships of his country to America, convoying a Prince of the blood, in order to cement closer friendship with the people of the great republic, that is with us Americans.

Down in the sister republic to the south of us, President Madero is finding an illustration of the query made in Jerusalem long ago, "Had Zimri peace who slew his master?" And casting about for a point d'appui, the Mexican President utters himself as follows:

"The Latin-American nations did not come to our assistance when Barradas invaded Mexico in 1828, when France sent her troops into Mexico in 1838 and 1862, and when the United States sent her army to Mexico City in 1847. The United States is a natural market for Mexican products and the Latin countries are not. We require manufactured articles and we cannot purchase them from Latin-America, but from the United States. And yet my government is seriously considering the possibility of growing Argentine wheat, and, if the idea is found to be feasible, we will import such wheat and use it."

"In my opinion Mexico's peace and prosperity depend upon a continuance of friendly

relations with the United States. We may as well acknowledge the fact right here—Latin-America could and would not be of any service to Mexico in the event of a war between my country and any other.

"I do not believe in alliances between Mexico and the other Latin-American countries. I do believe in maintaining the ties of friendship and blood to the greatest extent, but alliances with them will not profit us one whit."

Should we wonder much if this greatly-sought-after young lady—Columbia—should put on airs?

The Land of Greatness.

THE only small thing in this mighty Southwest is time. We count that in the smallest denominations in the table of the arithmetic. Things that used to be done in centuries, things that are done in decades, we do in years, and count each year by its months and weeks. When it comes to any other measurements than time, we go to the foot of the arithmetic table and take the biggest denominations.

About a dozen miles, or a little more, from the city of Los Angeles lies the largest solid field devoted to sugar beets in the world. A thousand acres in one holding in sugar beets would be a large thing elsewhere, but this solid beet field, leased by the American Beet-Sugar Company, extends over 10,000 acres as level as a floor and as fertile as the richest prairie lands in Illinois or the richest spots in the delta of the Nile. Yet, large as that tract is, and surcharged with saccharine as the beets will be, the American Beet-Sugar Company—with all its resources and courage, dare not venture to put a factory at Van Nuys. The beets will be taken by train to Oxnard to be worked up, because the San Fernando lands are too valuable for even this very profitable kind of agriculture. They are destined to become fruit orchards in their every acre.

What a Horrible Act!

IT HAPPENED at Butte, Mont. It was done by one Andrew Brendtsen, a master carpenter. The crime, or sin, whichever it was, consisted in connecting a piece of hose with a foot of iron pipe to get water for mixing concrete. There were a hundred carpenters and plumbers working on a theater there, and concrete was needed for the building and water to make the concrete. Brendtsen just made the connection, apparently tantamount to screwing the hose on the bib of a water pipe. The sin was awful, the crime abominable, and Andrew Brendtsen is sure his sin has found him out. For Mike Gorman, a walking delegate, saw the act, in Scriptural phrase, caught the carpenter "in the very act."

Mike constituted himself complaining witness, arresting officer, lawmaker, jury, judge, and all the rest of the machinery, and fined the guilty carpenter \$100 for his crime. A plumber and a plumber only should handle the pipe. But that is not the end. All the carpenters and plumbers came to the rescue of Brendtsen, vowed the fine should not be paid, and all went on strike. The interests of the contractors seem to be lost sight of by all concerned. The delay cost them \$300 a day. But what are contractors and their money, anyhow? Shall the Mike Gormans and their "conspiracies in restraint of trade" count for nothing? Is Mike's court to be held in open contempt, and are dastardly carpenters to be permitted to screw two pieces of hose together? Not while the redoubtable Mike is on the job, and the I-Won't-Works are hungry for a holiday.

School for Wives.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is still pursuing his iridescent dream of universal peace. His gift of \$10,000,000 to a peace society seems to have had no effect either upon the Italians in their raid upon Tripoli, or upon the "malignant and turbaned Turk" in resisting the raid, nor yet upon the autocrat of the frozen North, who is apparently intent upon swiping Persia.

But since Andy cannot promote peace among nations, he has turned his attention to promoting it among families, and to this end he has established, at Pittsburgh, a school for wives. There the young matron will be instructed in dressmaking, millinery, cooking and housekeeping in a scientific and economical way. She will be instructed in the art of extending the purchasing ability of her husband's income. It will be impressed upon her that, however great the derelic-

tions, and however infelicitous the remarks of her husband, she is not to unhang from the wall the framed motto of "God Bless Our Home," and break it over his head. She will be told in the peace school that "a soft answer turneth away wrath;" that hubby must be soothed with soft words, not irritated with unkind ones, and that the road to an enduring place in his heart of hearts is through his stomach. ["Hear! hear!"]

Health in the Arctic.

THERE is not a city in the United States that can boast of as low a death rate as Fairbanks in Alaska. Consumptives are said to be benefited by a winter's sojourn there, and the most delicate systems are invigorated by a summer spent in Alaska. The faces of children born there are fairly beaming with good health. On the whole, it is an ideal climate to live in—for those whose financial resources enable them to keep a fire going day and night from November to April, with coal from British Columbia at \$25 per ton. The coal at their own doors which would cost less than \$3 a ton they must not touch. It must be "conserved" for the benefit of future generations, for 500 years hence the coal now in sight will all be burned up.

The winter in Alaska has thus far been exceptionally mild, Alaskans are practicing roller skating, there being no ice thick enough to bear the weight of an adult, and the Fairbanks, Alaska, News-Miner, of December 9 complains bitterly that because of a lack of snow the passengers to the coast are compelled to travel on a stage. It prefers runners to wheels. Alaskans are hard to please in the matter of climate.

Fuel in Alaska.

ALFRED H. BROOKS, head of the United States Geological Survey, states: "There are within seventy miles of Fairbanks, Alaska, 9,000,000 tons of coal that cannot now be used because of the laws conserving those values for future use." When Mr. Brooks speaks of the "laws" conserving coal lands, he probably means department rulings and executive orders, for there are no such "laws."

Alaskan railroads are using wood, which is getting scarce and advancing in price every year. Steamboats on Alaskan waters paddle past coal deposits and burn wood, or coal imported from British Columbia. Milling and smelting ores and dredging creeks for gold are suspended for lack of fuel.

Judged from a purely selfish standpoint the development of Alaska will be of great benefit to the people of Southern California. With development the population of Alaska will speedily be increased tenfold. We shall have 400,000 more customers for our citrus fruits, and raisins, and wines, and canned goods and the products of our factories and foundries, and the price of fuel for domestic and other purposes will be cut in two.

If the present coal-land laws offer inducements to speculators to acquire and monopolize coal lands, let the laws be changed. But it is manifestly unwise and unfair to tie up the lands so as to prevent altogether the mining of coal.

Gold in Alaska.

THE gold output in Alaska began in 1880 with \$120,000. During the next five years it averaged \$200,000 per annum. The next five years it averaged \$600,000 per annum. The next seven years it averaged \$2,000,000 per annum. The next five years it averaged \$7,600,000 per annum. Then the gold fields at Nome were discovered, and, since 1905, the product has averaged \$20,000,000 per annum, and its other products amount to \$15,000,000 per annum. The total gold yield ending with the year 1911 has been \$202,436,455. If its coal, copper and timber resources can be withdrawn from the ban of "conservation," Alaska will have an output of \$50,000,000 per annum. Mr. Seward did not make a bad bargain when he secured the territory from Russia for \$7,000,000. (By the way, to Hades with Pinchot!)

Can They Do Less?

WE ARE glad to note the courage indicated in the action of the city trustees at Bakersfield, where a strike (moribund if not actually dead) is dragging itself along. Unable to win by fair, peaceable means, the strikers undertook to carry their point by violence. This is where the trustees of the city showed their American sense

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Angeles Times

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of fairness, their conception of enforcing the law, and their courage. The independent workers on whom the strikers were threatening to take vengeance are assured by the action of the municipal authorities that they will be protected. No community can prosper or live long on any different principles or practices.

The Clarks Are Awake.

WHEN the announcement was made in The Times of the intention of the Gould railroad interests to build from Northeastern Utah southwesterly to Los Angeles, paralleling the Salt Lake line a little easterly of that road, it called up into a standing position the ever-vigilant people who are behind the Salt Lake. J. Ross Clark, second vice-president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, came forward very promptly with the announcement that the company he represents would forestall the Gould people and construct a spur from the main line to St. George, the largest city along the proposed line of the Gould extension. This need not necessarily head off the proposed Gould line, and would give the important city of St. George, growing in importance daily, two lines instead of one.

The cotton gins of Imperial Valley have ginned thus far this season 7310 bales of cotton, with only two-thirds of the crop picked. Even at the low price of cotton the crop will put nearly three-quarters of a million dollars into the pockets of the cotton growers. El Centro furnished 2400 bales, Imperial 1850 bales, Brawley 1224 bales, Holtville 1100 bales, Calexico 746 bales.

The growers of cotton are not discouraged at market conditions. Imperial Valley cotton grades so high with eastern spinners that it commands a top price, and its California producers can make money even at present rates. The acreage to be planted for the ensuing season will be largely increased.

The most reliable information with respect to the increase or decrease of the population of a city or county can be obtained by consulting the public-school register. The percentage of growth of population follows closely and uniformly the increase in the number of children attending school. If a town of 10,000 inhabitants, for instance, has 20 per cent. more school children at the close of 1911 than it had at the close of 1910, it will be found to contain now a population of 12,000. Tested by this standard, Los Angeles has now a population of about 400,000.

In the Upper Tule foothills are mines of magnesite. The product is used for a bleach in the manufacture of print paper, and so far as known these mines are the only commercial producers of magnesite in the United States. Surveys have been completed for the construction of a branch line of the Porterville Northeastern Railroad to run to the magnesite mines. This line will be about two miles in length and the construction will include a bridge 800 feet in length over the Tule River.

Owing to the light rainfall, the acreage of grain sown in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys averages from 25 to 50 per cent. less than last year. About all the wheat raised will be needed for milling purposes, and the barley surplus will be less than usual. Vineyards and orchards and other forms of intensive agriculture continue to invade grain and alfalfa fields, and the day is not far distant when grain culture, except for home consumption, will become a thing of the past.

Concerning the Expansive Southwest.

How Big Are We Now?

THE city of Los Angeles the other day, by annexation, added a big slice to the municipality, amounting to about twenty square miles of territory, containing a population of 12,000 souls, and having a taxable value of about \$16,000,000. This gives the city an area of a little more than 121 square miles, and raises us in this respect to the fourth rank among all cities in the United States.

In population it gives us at least 400,000. And that makes an addition in the two years since the census was taken of more than 80,000, or at the rate of 40,000 a year. When we shall have added to this 600,000 more we shall have a round million. Now, to be sure, this sounds a good deal like the statement of the girl who said when she had the shirt she was working on and eleven more

finished she would have a dozen. But if we go on at that rate, in fifteen years we shall have the million. We shall have it before that time. Between the taking of the last two censuses the city increased at the rate of about 240 per cent. Now that ratio of 400,000 would give us the million before the end of the next census period. That is about the date the experts place the accomplishment at.

Make It a Dozen.

The Southwest is looking forward to a most interesting event here in Los Angeles, to take place next month. We refer to the Land Show of 1912. And the managers inform us that eleven States have applied for space, as follows: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, with the Territory of Alaska. Even Lower California is coming in, which really makes the dozen. But the Times Illustrated Weekly, so interested in the Southwest (always including Texas under this head,) makes bold to invite the people of the Long-horn or Lone Star State to join the procession. The show is going to be a "hummer," and do not doubt that. The railroads are telling us that the colonist arrivals for the current year will number 100,000, perhaps 150,000. The cry of our day is not the Macedonian one, "Come over and help us," but the most optimistic cry, "Cast your lot in with us." The people are all full of the idea, "Back to the land." In the phraseology of the Missourian, "Let us show them."

He Came to Knock.

The sinner went to church to scoff, and stayed to pray. Probably Gipsy Smith could tell of a great many such incidents. Now A. L. Brening of Boston may not be a sinner and did not come to Los Angeles to pray or perhaps to scoff, but he did come to knock. He is a retired merchant of the city of beans, and tells us that he was sent out here by his neighbors in order to see with his own eyes what kind of people we are, what kind of country we live in, so as to be able to return home and "knock California good and plenty." In due time Mr. Brening arrived here, and began to look around him. And when he got done looking, this is what he has to say: "A fellow might as well get the best out of life. I am here to stay, and am sending a letter back instructing my agent to dispose of my holdings in Massachusetts." He could not resist the fascination of Southern California, with her sunlit skies of glory, her purple mountain uplifts, her silver sands, and the music of her murmuring tides along the shores.

Embracing an Opportunity.

The Southern Sierras Power Company seems to have seen an opportunity, and promptly embraced it, in the San Jacinto Valley. The men forming this company are thoroughly experienced, and therefore should know what they are doing. There is a great gang of men down near San Jacinto, with horsepower enough, hauling poles and wire, and setting the poles and stringing the wire, to bring light and power across the mountains into the San Jacinto country. San Jacinto and the other towns are to be greatly benefited by an all-day and night supply of light and power for various purposes. And the woods and the mountains of California are full of just such opportunities waiting to be seen and embraced by men of perspicacity, power and means.

Who Made the Mistake?

Walnut-growing in Southern California is, as it should be, one of the most promising and prosperous of all the factors that make for our great prosperity. But this year there is a check in this prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that the crop was unusually large. By some means or other there has been left unmarketed at this late time in the year between 20 and 30 per cent. of the crop. It seems to be clear that it was because the price was put too high. Early in the season the selling price, f.o.b. California, was put at 14 cents. Now 12½ cents affords the growers a fair profit, and will ordinarily move the crop.

Beautiful Old San Gabriel.

Was not that an inspiring scene a few days ago at San Gabriel—dear, beautiful old San Gabriel—when the corner-stone for a theater was laid. Yes, a theater where are to be presented the scenes and activities of the old Mission days. It will be a pageant worth traveling leagues to see, and the building is to be worthy of the play. It is to be decorated with replicas of all the twenty-one old Franciscan missions, and there will be lectures on such subjects as Father Junipero Serra and Don Gaspar Portola.

[245]

MEN AND WOMEN.

C. E. Woodside, an Angeleno of note, has a big task set for his accomplishment. He is to organize a nation-wide movement on behalf of the "Ocean to Ocean Highway Association." A branch of this organization is to be created under Mr. Woodside's direction in every State in the Union.

The Native Sons of the Golden West have here by the sunset sea one of their own number whom they all should (and nearly all do) delight to honor in the very distinguished person of John Hays Hammond, mining expert, head of Republican clubs, diplomat, millionaire of his own making, and man of action and achievement in more than one direction.

Mrs. Caroline Neustadter was the widow of a successful California man of business, and her will distributes \$2,000,000 in charities. She died in New York. One-half of the amount is to go to the building and maintenance of model homes for tenants of moderate means. A mighty good charity indeed, and particularly desirable in the crowded downtown sections of Gotham, with its seething foreign population composed mostly of poor immigrants.

There are few names bandied more persistently about in the columns of the newspapers than that of Woodrow Wilson, formerly president of Princeton University, now Governor of New Jersey, and would-be President of the United States. Gov. Wilson describes himself as having a mind "like a one-track railroad." There are two kinds of railroads, one narrow-gauge and one broad. The railroad boys are wont to call their tracks, in derision, "streaks of rust." Gov. Harmon of Ohio and others of the Democratic faith probably see in the New Jersey Governor's mind a very narrow "streak of rust."

Thomas W. Wilson, from the Sagebrush State, Nevada, has been making quite a hole in the daylight here in Los Angeles lately. Mr. Wilson is built after the pattern of the giant sequoias in his physical stature. He is distinguished for other things than his gigantic length, for example by the sobriquet "Dry Wash Wilson." One day out in the sagebrush at Round Mountain he stumbled upon a gold deposit from which he has been washing (almost without water) "colors" that aggregate some \$40,000 a month. It is not many men who make such a false step as that, nor can any one do it often outside of the pregnant Southwest.

Canadians, Britishers, the French colony in Southern California, and Americans of all classes, have enjoyed here a visit from a very distinguished personage, who combines something common to all these subdivisions of the population noted above. Reference is made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Canadian by birth, a Frenchman by descent, a British subject, and of course an American. Sir Wilfrid is probably the greatest man in statecraft "the Lady of the Snows" has yet given to the world. He is an illustration of the danger in politics of attempting to turn a somersault out of season or of swapping horses in the middle of the political stream, according to the way one puts it. He rode into power, though a Liberal, by advocating protection to home industries through tariff duties, and he got left at the post by mounting a new political nag known as "Reciprocal Trade."

The religious portion of the people of Los Angeles has been having a veritable gospel feast during the last week, as abundant in its provisions as the miracle of the loaves and fishes by the Lake of Gennesaret. Not only they have had to enjoy the evangelical appeals of the world-renowned Gipsey Smith, but they have also had that unique man of apostolic succession, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. He and his wife are devoting their lives to the salvation (body and soul) of the Eskimo Indians and the poor fishers, mostly French, who live in that barren country, Labrador, that the ungodly might well call "God-forsaken." Dr. Grenfell is a physician of the body as well as of the soul, and believes that salvation is of here and now, therefore his missionary activities are devoted very largely to relieving the distress of the poor people to whom he ministers. From the excessive rigors of the climate and a scant provision for bodily sustenance life is eaten out of them by consumption. The good missionary fights the devil first in the guise of the great white plague, and probably as much and as efficiently as in any other way. It would seem as if he had in his soul the real "apostolic succession."

THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

TO FAR-AWAY READERS: One distinct object of the publishers is to make the Illustrated Weekly a publication intensely interesting and positively valuable, not only to California and Pacific Coast people, but to distant readers—to eager and intelligent men and women in New England, New York, Canada, the Middle States, the Central West, Europe and Mexico—all of whom can keep themselves in touch with this great empire of the Southwest by regularly reading the Illustrated Weekly. Being of a permanent character, complete in itself, it is particularly well suited to the needs of readers at a distance seeking a "net" California weekly instead of the more ephemeral sheets of a daily paper. For the very moderate yearly subscription price, \$2.60, post-paid, the subscriber is supplied with more than 2000 large, handsomely-printed pages, filled to the brim with good reading, of readers at a distance seeking a "net" California weekly.

Philippines.

roads have been laid out and up at the crossways, to make

government has been slow in them. Indeed it is a question too slow. We have now had cars, and at the present writing 1000 miles of railroad. This the population numbers 8,000,000, is about the richest of the

islands both electric and steam 400 miles of railroads being there are seventy-two miles in Cebu. In addition some are in projection and soon completed will give lines Manila. It would seem that else

so extended that it opens up the northern part of Luzon. It has a good traffic and is said to pay well.

It is now sending out branches into southern Luzon, into Batangas, Tayabas, and other provinces. The Visayan Islands are being opened up by the Philippine Railroad Company, several roads being under construction in Cebu and Panay. Roads have also been planned for the Island of Negros.

Improving the Ports.

A great deal of work is going on in bettering the water transportation of the Philippines, and the shipping has greatly increased. There are now more than 150 steamers engaged in the coasting trade; and there are 400 or 500 sailing vessels and boats which ply from island to island. Modern methods of handling freight have been introduced, and sea-going vessels can load and unload with safety at moderate expense. The harbors have been deepened, and ships drawing thirty feet can now come into Manila. A new customhouse has been built there and a great deal has been spent on the harbor.

Lighthouses have been erected along most of the coasts throughout the islands. When we took possession there were only twenty-seven lights in operation. There are now 130 and in addition fifty-three beacons and 125 buoys. The waterways of the interior have also been dredged, and many of the rivers and creeks which were unused in the past are now navigated and carry considerable freight.

Postal Savings Banks.

As to the postal and telegraph services, they have been thoroughly reorganized. All the chief cities have free delivery, and there are now in operation in the neighborhood of 600 postoffices, connected with which are 223 postal savings banks. These banks were established before we began to have them in the United States, and their deposits are fast approaching \$1,000,000. They have now 13,000 separate accounts, and the number of depositors is increasing. During the past year forty-two new banks were established.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

As to the telegraph, its lines are everywhere. There are more than 400 stations with 5000 miles of wire, and the rates are lower than those of the United States. The foreign cable service has been increased, and one can now send messages over different lines to all parts of the world. There are seven wireless stations on the islands.

All of these public works are supported by the people themselves, and not by the United States. As far as I can learn, outside the army, the islands are practically paying their own expenses, which Germany, England or Holland, all of whom try to run colonies, would say is mighty good work.

See Business Boxes.

Much of my information regarding the present business situation comes from C. B. Elliot, the Secretary of Commerce. He is also a member of the Philippine commission at Manila. He says that business jumped since the markets of the United States were thrown open to the island products. That was about two years ago, at which time our imports from there amounted to only a little more than \$7,000,000 and our exports to about \$8,000,000. Last year the imports amounted to \$13,000,000 and the exports to about \$16,000,000.

The importations show how the people are growing in wealth. Since 1901 they have increased their purchases of flour 300 per cent., of provisions 400 per cent., and of leather and oils more than 200 per cent. During the past year the gross sales of goods by the merchants were 25 per cent. greater than those of two years ago, and the bank deposits have increased 30 per cent.

In the first year of our occupation the foreign trade of the Philippines was only a little more than \$27,000,000. By 1909 it had grown to more than \$58,000,000. Then came free trade with us, and it jumped to \$76,000,000. This year it is expected to reach \$82,000,000, which is three times as much as was the average during the last fifteen years of Spanish rule.

Money in Coconuts and Hemp.

At present the two best money crops of the island are hemp or abaca and copra, which is the dried meat of the coconut. The abaca fiber is used for ropes and ships' cables. We use a vast deal of it for binding twine, and it goes in quantities to France and Switzerland, where it is made into fine laces and hat brims.

It is also woven into cloth, and there are thousands of women and girls who are now making such cloth in different parts of the Philippines. We take about 50 per cent. of the hemp exports, and the best grades come to our country. The Philippines began to export this product ninety-two years ago, and the first shipment was forty-one tons. Last year exports amounted to 170,000 tons, and this sold for more than \$17,000,000.

Now would you like to have a cocoanut grove? There are men in the Philippines who have some 20,000 trees. Each tree yields them a dollar and upward a year, and all they have to do is to pick up the nuts.

Business has been increasing in value ever since we took hold of the islands. It has grown 10 per cent. since 1909, and the exports are now running at about \$10,000,000 a year. They bring in about one-fifth of all that the islands sell to foreign countries, and the business is capable of indefinite expansion. Cocoanut trees will grow everywhere along the coast. Copra is better than apples in Oregon. All you have to do is to plant the cocoanut trees and keep down the weeds for seven or eight years, when they begin to bear. After that the nuts drop off themselves, and they have only to be taken up and carried to the markets. In some places the

nuts are turned into copra on the plantation, and in others they are sold as they are.

One dollar a tree is considered a fair yield the world over, but there are trees in the Philippines which bring in more than \$5 a year, some of the nuts being worth much more than others. To show the difference in the value of the nuts, in Samoa it takes 7000 to produce a ton of copra, while in other islands it takes 5000 or 6000. There are groves in the Philippine Islands where 2800 nuts will make a ton and some at San Remon, of which it takes less than 3300. Our government is now sending out information to the people as to the best nuts to plant and advising them how to cultivate their plantations to get the best crops.

My latest information from the islands is that cocoanuts are now paying better than anything else. The officials say that the copra towns never know hard times and that the presidente of one of them complained that he could get no servants. The cocoanuts bring in so much that the people will not work.

Sugar and Tobacco.

The Filipinos are not satisfied with their tobacco trade with the United States. When the tariff was removed they expected to swamp us with Manila cigars and to sell them at Havana prices. With that view they sent about 90,000,000 the first year, but the trouble was that they hurried the manufacture and in their haste used short fillers and bad wrappers. As a result the cigars got a bad name, and there was no market for them. Some of them eventually went at less than factory prices, and the exports the second year were reduced over two-thirds. They are now coming up. The Philippine tobacco is excellent and in time it will have a great market here. Last year we took almost half of the exports, the number consumed being about \$4,000,000, and the value almost \$2,000,000.

The Sugar Possibilities.

As to the sugar crop, that is greatly increasing, but it is still on the edge of its beginning. Sugar can be grown throughout the archipelago, and it needs only good machinery and brains to bring up the crop.

Take the Island of Negros. That alone has 100,000 acres in sugar, which is approximately the same area as that of the sugar lands of the Hawaiian Islands, which brings in more than \$25,000,000 per annum. It is said that Negros might do that if it were properly cultivated. The director of the bureau of agriculture at Manila says the Negros land is as rich as that of Hawaii, but that one trouble is that the soil is too rich. The cane grows so fast that the grade of sugar is low. They are now trying to exhaust the soil by planting rice with the cane.

As it is now, there is but little good machinery in the sugar industry. There are small mills and small plantations. One province in Luzon has 400 sugar growers, who cultivate altogether 37,000 acres. They make only about two-thirds of a ton of sugar to the acre, evaporating the juice in old cast-iron kettles set in a furnace and fired with the refuse of the cane.

The total sugar exports of the islands last year were valued at only a little more than \$7,000,000.

Improving the Farming.

What is needed more than anything else in the Philippines is scientific agriculture. There is no richer soil in the world, and none so badly farmed by a semi-civilized people. The government has been trying to improve the agricultural conditions, and it is gradually bettering them. The insular government has a department of agriculture, which has been connected with the bureau of education. It has a college in the province of Laguna, two miles from Los Banos, which is now entering upon its second year. There is a bureau of agriculture which has its experiment stations, and farming and gardening is now being taught in all the schools. There are government agricultural farms, where they are experimenting with new rice machines, new plows and other farm tools, and where they are also carrying on stock breeding and the study of methods to prevent cattle diseases.

The bureau of education publishes an agricultural magazine in English and Spanish, and this gives advice to improve agriculture and information as to the raising of all sorts of crops.

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Statesmen, Real and Near.

WASHINGTON (D. C.)—John E. Raker of California, is the mildest-appearing man in Congress. And—

John E. Raker has been in more fights than anybody in Congress.

That's just it. Why should he? Why should a mild man always be getting into fights? Simply because the fates placed him where fighting was the au fait thing. If he had started to practice law in a community made up of Alphonse and Gastons, where everybody talked politely and wore wristlets and went to afternoon teas, the chances are that he would have engaged in few fights. But in Modoc county, Cal., things were different. And John E. Raker always managed to happen along just when occasion arose for mortal combat.

He has been called the fighting judge of the Modocas. That, however, is a misnomer, for he has been in no fights since he became a judge. They happened when he was practicing law. Most of his fights have occurred in court rooms. When he wasn't giving his life blood to some cause, he was getting sent to jail for contempt of court. If he were late getting home to dinner in the evening Mrs. Raker never knew whether to call up the jail or the morgue.

[247]

An ugly scar extends clear across one side of Raker's face. That represents merely one of a great many courtroom episodes. It is a wonder that his face isn't as full of scars as an old-fashioned crazy quilt of seams.

Several friends came to Raker one morning as he was about to start for the courthouse to try a case in which he and the opposing counsel weren't on speaking terms.

"There's a plan on foot," his friends told him, "to insult you and get you to start something and then they're going to put you out of business—in self-defense, you understand."

Sure enough, the other attorney said something that made Raker forget the warning and start across the table whereupon the other fellow slashed at his face with a pocket knife. Raker got a gash that extended the line of his mouth clear back to his left shoulder blade. His face looked like the third page of one of those big folding charts that doctors have in their offices.

Raker moved to California from Illinois at the age of eleven. The day he started to school several larger boys began to pester him with paper wads. He picked up the first thing that came handy, which happened to be a piece of cord wood, and made his presence felt.

Two of the boys he knocked down with the piece of cord wood were among Raker's chief aids in his campaign for Congress.

In the trial of the first case he ever had in Modoc county, the lawyer across the table picked up a chair and started to hit Raker over the head with it in an altogether harassing manner. Raker reached for something in his annoyance, and the thing he reached for chanced to be a big corn cutter that a witness had laid on the table. With that he disarmed his adversary, and the trial proceeded until Raker had won it.

Raker made a specialty of defending men charged with all sorts of heinous crimes, including a bunch of supposed lynchers, and practically every one he defended went free. The folks in Modoc county became greatly peeved over the fact that the jails and prisons thereabouts seemed destined to lie idle if everybody was going to hire young Raker as attorney for the defense. In response to public feeling the judges leaned toward the prosecution all they could, in the hope of getting one of Raker's clients convicted once in a while—just for the variety of the thing. But it didn't do much good.

Then the people conceived the idea of making Raker prosecuting attorney, as a means, don't you see, of preventing him from appearing on the side of the defense. After that Raker became just as busy sending people to the penitentiary as he had been in keeping them out, and the talk was that anybody charged with anything was certain to be convicted, guilty or not, so long as John Raker was prosecutor. All of which goes to show not only Raker's versatility, but the difficulty of trying to please the public.

Representative George S. Legare of South Carolina, tells his biography in the Congressional Directory in four lines. Naturally, he boiled it down and gave only the most important things in his life. Two of these important points are contained in the following phrases: "Democrat, of Charleston." "Has always been a Democrat."

Champ Clark, foreman of the House gang in Congress, has no small talk, and he carries on a conversation in a manner that gives the impression that he is perpetually irritated. Those who don't know him well imagine that he is always mad about something. As a matter of fact, he never does get seriously out of humor. It is just his way.

You ask him a question, and he is apt to narrow his eyes down to two little slits and reply, "Y-e-e-s" or "No-o," drawing the word out in a high key, as if he were over the question. But if the conversation continues long enough it becomes apparent that he is not annoyed about anything at all.

While he has no small talk, he will talk at length on subjects, once he gets started. A good way to get acquainted with the Speaker quickly is to start talking about the things one can grow out of the ground in the State of Missouri.

The Champ Clark characteristics have been with him always. Those who knew him back in Pike county, Missouri, years ago, say that he had the same gullible way of saying exactly what he thought that he has today. And even then he was without small talk.

"Morning, Champ," a neighbor would say.

"H're you," Champ would say in reply. And that would be all, unless there was something special to talk about.

Senator Gardner of Maine, reminds people some of Mark Hanna in appearance.

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A Prayer.

Dear Lord, accept these thanks I owe,
That this my child has come to me,
Unscarred, and pure as driven snow,
Perfect in Life's fair symmetry.

And help me, Lord, that no mistake
Of mine may mar thy perfect plan,
But grant me heaven-born strength to make
Of this thy trust a Godlike man.

—[Cora A. M. Dobson, in Farmer's Wife.]

1907.

who are skeptical as to there was no rice stored

the Philippines. The mountain electric power and many thickly populated that the

the chief hope for profit sugar traffic, but when one possibilities in tobacco, rice, my crops it is hard to see not pay equally well.

of the islands the only long running from Manila valley covered with rice made through that region from the windows, which by the shots of the bandits here and there. The poorly managed, being owned has been reconstructed and

We prove it to you free

J. C. Woodard, Sawtelle, Cal., now

have taken a course of

investigation of the War Department is continuing in an effort to settle the controversy which led to resignation of Adm. Gen. Alvin

outward air of carelessness, apparently busying themselves with the publication of Mexican socialist documents. Outwardly they seem to have

as you want to fight, go on down there and fight," he exclaimed violently, showing that he had been listening to the conversation from a

his affairs. Mr. Lord had never allowed to enter the Haslett



THE EAGLE, whose vision is not confined to the narrow limits of the pueblo, or yet to the limits of the nations, but who sees afar across all the oceans and the continents, has observed with profound emotion the details that have characterized the passing of the Manchus from power in China. All Orientals are interesting, and these people of China, whom we perhaps incorrectly class under the general head of Mongols, are especially fascinating as an ethnological study. The commonest Cantonese who walks the streets of Los Angeles or who toils among the turnips, the rutabagas and the onion sprouts out in the fields between Santa Monica and the mystical mountain of the Arrowhead, is interesting. There was never a Chinaman to stand under my perch that I didn't learn something from him.

BUT IN all the doings of the evolution of China from its ancient cocoon as a monarchy to its present brilliantly-winged flight as a republic, nothing has so impressed me as the terms of the agreement of transfer which have been made between the Manchus and the queueless hosts of the regenerated and victorious hosts of republicanism, now seated in triumph upon the fallen throne of the dragon.

PERHAPS you-all have read those terms as they have been published in the papers, but I will warrant that you have not read them as carefully as you should. The trouble with you-all is that you read things superficially. I'll bet a bronze feather against one of your iron dollars that you-all failed to get the point that constitutes the real thrill in the Chinese history of the past fatal week.

NOW, dearly beloved, what we should all try to do is to get the right slant on life and the things of life. Wherefore, I say that the roar of the iron-throated guns at the gates of the Forbidden City is not the big thing that should attract our attention in this matter. Guns are things that have made noises before and that will probably stir up a racket in times to come, although I firmly believe that there will come at last a time when men will cease to slay one another in sanguine conflict. Nor is the flag of the republic on the broken walls the thing for us to thrill upon. No, dearly beloved, something has happened in the course of the transactions that means more than guns and flags and all the panoplies and circumstances and pomp of war put together. And, as I say, I'll bet a bronze feather against a dollar that only a few among you-all were keen enough to catch what it was.

SO, I RECKON it is up to me, as the fellow says, to wave this fateful business before you. Which the same I shall now proceed to do simply by calling your honorable attention to the statement in the first clause of the agreement of transfer which says that the Emperor shall be permitted "to observe the sacrifices of his ancestral tombs and temples."

DO YOU exactly get that, dearly beloved? Has your education in history and your study of the races and the religions of mankind been such that you can grasp that eloquent and fateful clause in the conveyance of empire which forever guarantees to little Pu Yi and his folks the right to observe the sacrifices of his ancestral tombs and temples?

WHAT I desire to bring out in this Saturday morning discussion of an incident so intensely important, is the fact that you-all would be the better for a little ancestor worship yourselves. You-all seem to think that an ancestor, or the spirit of the same, doesn't amount to a tinker's dam. It is an awful thing, it seems to me, for a man to be so like a mule that he has neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity.

DO I HEAR some one say that "The ignorance of these heathen Chinese is appalling"? Which means, as far as you are concerned, that the clause aforementioned merely conveys to the deposed Manchus the right to kowtow to a wooden joss and burn ill-smelling punk sticks before a graven image.

Dearly beloved, do not let the deep-eyed students of men and of history hear you speak like that. For, should you do so, they will know how dense and opaque is your ignorance. You should teach yourself to know

—or hire somebody to teach you—that the Chinese are not ignorant. They are, instead, a wonderful race of people, who have been enlightened in the arts of peace for at least 6000 years, which is to say that they could read and write and paint and sing and count the stars long before any white man's race knew anything more than the ordinary trained kangaroo in a circus knows at the present writing.

THE clause in the agreement, heretofore mentioned and referred to, brings out the great and all-important fact that the Chinese are ancestor worshippers. Mind you, they also worship the same living God that you-all worship—or that you say you worship. And they knew, acknowledged, and praised that same God from whom all blessing flow centuries before you-all and your ancestors had it borne in on you. The ancestor worship of the Chinese merely means that they acknowledge the existence of the spirit after death. The asinine and fully exploded theories of Darwin and other alleged scientists who expound the theory of "evolution" never even so much as interested the Chinese.

INSTEAD of constituting a weakness in their characters, this observance of the sacrifices of their tombs and temples constitutes the strength of the Chinese. And they are strong today, as they have ever been, believe me. You-all will have to reckon with them some of these days. They will have a republic ten times greater than this republic—forever dear to us, as it is—can at present claim to be. And the day will come when this Chinese republic—the first to be established in the Orient since Adam—will send envoys over here to ask you-all what you are going to do about one thing or another that you-all are doing now with the utmost impunity. And it will be a grave question for consideration.

TO REVERE the spirits of the dead is not a heathen custom any more than it should be a Christian custom. That is to say, that instead of being contrary to Christianity to revere the spirits of the dead, it is perfectly in conformance with it.

The spirits of the dead are around and all about you. That you do not feel their presence is due to your lack of sensitiveness. You are too thick-skinned. The spirits of the dead seek to guide and help you. You were the better were you to accept that help and guidance. Would that you could see what The Eagle sees in the watches of the night when the stars are waning and God is on watch.

THE EAGLE

THE



LANCER

IPROTEST against this contumelious assertion that California men have no manners. No manners, indeed! Why, they are simply choke-full of manners.

It is dreadful that they should be so misunderstood, poor dears. But how can we expect the effete East, the musty Old World, to understand our original outlook on life. We are young, simply bubbling over with the arrogance of youth. It is just a question of knowing our ways; and honi soit qui mal y pense, nay I.

The Chapeau Controversy.

THE Californian is accused of keeping his hat on in the presence of ladies, as though this were the most heinous of offenses. Bosh! Our reasons for this are the outcome of sound common-sense, but I suppose we can't get the old-fashioned easterner to understand the subtlety of our point of view until we have been able to carry it to its logical climax, and get the women to take off their hats to us.

But to us that immovable hat can mean several very sensible things. One, that by keeping it on we acknowledge the ladies' equality with us, if not her superiority. Two, that we probably have an ostentatious bald spot that we are anxious not to expose to the gaze of the fair one. Or, three, we may wish to indicate that business is very flourishing and we positively have no time to remove our hat.

Why, the very doubt as to which of these reasons is actuating us at the time lends a piquancy to the situation that no old-fashioned hard-and-fast rule could ever accomplish.

Seats of the Mighty.

AND in that delicate matter of the seat in the car, too. In this we have been guided entirely by the fair sex themselves, and nothing but the utmost gallantry would compel us to keep our seats. Any lady will tell you, with enchanting sweetness, that she is ever prepared to give up her seat to AN ELDERLY or a SICK PERSON!

Very well, then. And it does not require those same ruby lips to tell us that the women of California are abundantly young and abundantly healthy. And the men, alas! are mostly old—old at 30—and mostly sick.

Therefore, in retaining his seat, the Californian is paying the ladies a graceful compliment; and when this, too, is carried to its logical conclusion, the lady will readily offer the poor man hers.

Sick Men.

AND, dear ladies, if this does not quite please your blessed sweet hearts (two words, mind you,) it is still in the power of your dainty little manicured hands to alter it.

Oh, you sublime little slave-drivers! You tyrannical little impostors! You cultured, refined little vampires! You are making the men of your own and the next generation into nervous, physical wrecks.

The American man of today is the laughing stock of the world—the good faithful dog that licks the hand of the master that lashes him. That his wife may be over-dressed, overfed, housed beyond her station, and pose as an imitation society leader, he sacrifices his whole being to devising schemes for raking in the almighty dollar. He works sixteen hours a day and crowds twenty-four hours work into each. He undertakes financial schemes far beyond his capacity, and then uses up his precious health and vitality in bringing them to success—because madam must have automobiles, madam must be clothed, madam must entertain.

If he dares to take half a day off for a quiet game of golf to soothe his shattered nerves she reproaches him, and the first sign of slackening business, and a consequent reduction of income, brings forth cutting allusions to the men who neglect their business affairs and let their poor wives and families suffer!

That's why California and the rest of America are full of sick men—men who have no heart left to enjoy life, men who are old at 40, men who shudder at the banging of a door, men whose stomachs are a continual torture to them.

But, of course, it doesn't matter. It is a noble sacrifice in a good cause. The American woman is the queen of the world, and then you know these things must be to attain a famous victory.

But give the men their due, dear ladies. Acknowl-

edge freely that their lives are one long, miserable, resigned "good manner." Render unto Caesar the only bally thing that is poor Caesar's.

Madame la Comtesse.

SO the Countess of Warwick, dear soul! is coming to America to lecture on "Celebrities I Have Met" and on the advantages of Communism. Bless her dear heart! It is really very touching when one recollects some of those gay, naughty little stories about her ladyship.

The press is very gallant. It still calls her the beautiful countess, although the passing years have steadily added weight to her material charms until—but then, of course, one can't really have too much of a good thing. That Socialist idea of hers was perfectly ripping. Think what a saucy slap in the face that was for dear, respectable old 'Queen Victoria, after she had found it imperative to remove the fascinating countess from her visiting list!

That is where the celebrities come in. Her ladyship of Warwick has certainly met plenty of celebrities—under the most intime circumstances. So much so that the worthy but somewhat vacillating Earl. But we really must not repeat scandal in the unsullied pages of the magazine. But he didn't, you know, because the "family" brought all its influence to bear to avoid a painful cause celebre.

But what we want to know is, will Madame la Comtesse really disclose any interesting details about the celebrities she has met? She certainly could, as she would!

And we just love her socialism. Think how deliciously piquant to have a real live countess, wearing peerless diamonds and a \$25,000 sable coat, drive up in the last word of luxurious automobiles to a dirty hall somewhere down in the slums of London, and stand in all her resplendent beauty upon an exceedingly rickety platform, speaking in highfalutin ripples to a vast, hungry, unwashed audience about equality of rights! I have seen her do it and I give my word it was the most fetching performance I have ever witnessed.

And the people clapped her and loved her in the same way that they do their most popular vaudeville artiste—because she gives them a jolly good show— gratis.

How He Liked Pittsburg.

[New York Sun:] A man who has just come back from Paris was taken the other day to view Pittsburgh for the first time. He kept washing his face and hands the whole day. The friend who was with him asked him how he liked the town.

"Well," he replied, "it soots me all over."

Illustrated

WHY A

I N THAT marvellous people of China, fruit as long ago as the English by one of the poverty-stricken, but exuberant of surnames by the older tongue.

The English word is one of the words so often used such as parents and children are exhorted to. Another, often translated word which has changed James's translation of it stands for almsgiving between persons and in its primary meaning Creator entertains a creature is exhorted to. The third Greek word represents only between the sexes primal, basic impulse is founded, and is impossible of contracting when once the aff

There are more than 1000 nations. The Christian something mystical about the woman, and that summated is necessary of Jean Jacques Rousseau that queer philosophy grew, the union of simply one phase of the business affair, a party with the idea of affording carrying on the enterprise notion held somewhat sciolously, of preexisting is, in the broad view of

Sayin

WHEN a man thinks men," oftener wrong person

A financial article does as "colorless." Where

"I have been identified been agitated since I

age. Time he tried to

A caustic philosopher severely reminds us that no need to. He has no

"Revolutions never go I don't know who said it but nuts it was some man

The philosopher who steers vessels, always automobile. There the way they show.

What compensations less trees are given the fewest ideas is enriching.

During the year 1911 lynchings in the United States wrong person was lynched.

About two months ago impassioned speech, deaths were vanishing." So

Do you remember reciprocity with Canada observed what has happened to happen if Mr. Roosevelt consider that it has happened.

New York plans to education. After five minutes York man on topics Westerler is convinced that the

The Philadelphia Ledger, but the steepest part him. That's nothing. In a ladder, the man in the a cinch.

The movement for the movement commands itself favor citizens, and these object of the idea. Let all the upon the suggestion, and automatically.

"All's well that ends well. A man falls through his collar. He ruins his clothes, breaks his nose, is hauled out, cleaned up,

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BURGLAR WAS CARELESS.

Dropped Letter Addressed to His Wife While Robbing House and Conviction Follows.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

held today, plans were accepted for a new building to be erected by C. L. Reynolds, for the use of the association. A large first floor frontage is provided and in this will be located the secretary's office and rest-room and a large cafeteria.

water expands on freezing, so do metal and some other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded, for the metals grow smaller on freezing.

WE FOUND IT IN THE J. C. Woodard, 2020 Broadway, New York, N. Y. "I have taken a course of

Who's Who--Why, How and Wherefore.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

A MAN WITH A MISSION.

WHERE one will throughout the United States in all its length and breadth, cross the ocean and visit almost any of the noted places in Europe, or, if you go the other way, in Asia, and where will you not hear of Southern California? Moreover, when California is the subject of conversation, where will it be possible to miss hearing the name Riverside? Let us come closer to the center in these eccentric circles, and whoever speaks of Riverside without mentioning the Mission Inn? The motto over one of the doors in this famous hostelry reads in good Scotch-English: "Ye cannae be baith grand and comfortable." Whatever one may think about the grandeur, certainly the Mission Inn is comfortable. We have not pierced the center yet. The center of all such enterprises is always a human entity, and the center of this popular inn is very human. Not one guest in a thousand who has ever been made comfortable at this inn will ever forget "mine host" Miller.

It is more than forty years ago since I first knew Riverside, and, to use a Hibernicism, I knew the place when it was not. I met the late Judge North in Los Angeles when he first purchased the site where the city now stands. It is more than thirty years since the genial host of the Glenwood Tavern opened his little place of entertainment in embryo Riverside. Because the founder knew his business and attended to it, the Glenwood Tavern has grown faster than the orange groves that spread around Riverside, and has bloomed into the great Mission Inn. It is in a way a kind of piecemeal creation, with addition added to addition, the last one being the greatest. The whole structure is after the fashion of the mission architecture, and this last addition has a great cloister hall, lecture-room and music-room, and all sorts of things.

But this sketch set out to tell something about Who's Who, not What's What. The founder of the Glenwood Tavern, the creator of the Mission Inn, is quite familiarly known far and wide as Frank Miller. His real name and cognomen are Frank Augustus Miller. Long as he has been in California and well as he is known here, he is not a native son, for he was born in the little town of Tomah, in Monroe county, Wisconsin, June 30, 1859. You see he is a young man still, looks it, talks it and acts it. He is not quite 53. His father was known as C. C. Miller, and practised the profession of civil engineer, while his mother was a teacher. They had both been students together in Oberlin College. The father of Frank Miller volunteered in the Civil War and was commissioned captain. After the Civil War closed, the family removed, in 1870, to California, where they laid out Jurupa, later changed to Riverside.

Frank Miller, like a great many Americans who have made their mark in the world, was country-bred, and like a great many successful Americans, his school education was not elaborate. His childhood was spent among the beautiful forests of his native State, where his companions were largely Indians. At an early age as 15, a chum of his father, he went out on surveying parties. We are told that the mother gave her consent on condition of a promise "not to smoke, chew or drink until he was 21." I have no family records, but I make a good round bet against a frozen apple that Frank Miller kept his promise, not only until he was 21, but I rather think he still sticks pretty close to it.

C. C. Miller did some surveying for some people around Riverside, and they being unable to pay him in money the sum of \$275, accepted the grounds on which the Glenwood Tavern was afterward built. Guests at the Mission Inn will recall the old adobe building now standing in the middle of the garden and used as a tea room. Frank Miller built this structure with the help of an Indian boy named Miguel, and the two boys worked harmoniously side by side, barefooted at that.

Young Frank Miller herded sheep, drove mules in mining camps, and budded orange trees before he went into the hotel business. Budding orange trees along about 1880, and for a good many years after was an important business in California. An American Consul at San Salvador de Bahia, near the mouth of the Amazon River, had sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington two trees of peculiar development. One of these was sent to Florida, another to California, and this stands now in a carefully-constructed "cage" in the grounds of the Mission Inn at Riverside. This Brazilian orange took very heartily to the soils and skies of California, while it did not prove so successful in Florida. This old tree furnished the buds for all the early "Riverside navels" in California, and Frank Miller did a good deal of the budding.

But along in the middle '80s a great stream of tenderfeet came rolling into California, and has grown and swollen in volume ever since. Riverside with its Magnolia avenue and beautiful orange groves attracted the tourists and inspired the building of the Glenwood Tavern. As the tide rose higher and higher, it brought about the outgrowth into the great Mission Inn.

"Mine Host" Miller, in 1880, married Isabella Demarest Hardenberg, at that time principal of the schools

of Riverside. With her fine education and excellent taste she was very helpful to her husband in his enterprises. In 1907 she crossed the great divide, to be seen here no more, leaving behind her a daughter with all the mother's fine taste, charm of manner and imagination. More recently Mr. Miller married again.

New Mexico's Governor.

The roll of States in the American Union is complete and may be closed unless we subdivide some of the commonwealths now existing; an achievement which would be always difficult to accomplish. New Mexico comes within one of closing the roll, having been admitted to the Union a few weeks ago, to be followed by her sister Arizona at once. Therefore anything of note connected with these new commonwealths must be of interest to intelligent Americans. And what more so than the personality of the men called to the high offices in the new States. And the Governorship is the highest office.

The first State Governor of New Mexico will go down into history under the name of William C. McDonald. The two sister Territories were populated largely by people from our Southern States, and for this reason a great many of the new office holders in both are Southern men. Not so with the Governor of New Mexico. He was born in Jordanville, N. Y. He is in the prime of life, for his birthday is July 25, and the year 1858. Gov. McDonald differs from his fellow-office holders in Mexico and Arizona, speaking generally, in more ways than the place of his birth. He did not come to the Great Southwest in infancy, for he arrived at White Oaks, N. M., May 19, 1880, when he had reached his majority you see. Now raised in the Empire State he had an excellent opportunity of securing a good education, an opportunity well improved, for he was graduated from the Cazenovia Seminary. Here again we find the Governor of New Mexico differentiates from many western politicians, for he has not been cowboy, mining prospector, mule puncher, nor any of the other picturesque occupations of a good many of the pioneers in these far western countries. After graduating from the seminary he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

But arriving thirty years ago in the undeveloped Territory, the young man found few opportunities for practising the law, so he became clerk in a store for a time, until he secured the appointment to be United States deputy mineral surveyor for Mexico, an office he continued to hold until 1890. In that year he became manager of the Cainozo Cattle Ranch Company, and afterward took charge and control of El Capitan Livestock Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in New Mexico.

The securing of the Governorship was not Mr. McDonald's first appearance in politics. In 1895 he was elected Assessor of Lincoln county for two years. He was a member of the Cattle Sanitary Board of the Territory from 1905 until his election to the Governorship. As early as 1891 he was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives, and a member of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee in 1910. His election to the Governorship of the new State took place November 7, 1911.

Last Territorial Governor.

Some things seem to go by contraries in New Mexico. Above there is sketched briefly the career of the first State Governor, a Democrat born in New York. The last Territorial Governor who stepped out of office to make room for Hon. William C. McDonald was a Mississippian and yet a Republican.

This last Territorial Governor who sat in the old historical government palace at Santa Fe was William Joseph Mills, born at Yazoo City, January 11, 1849. The fact that he is a Republican in politics may possibly be due to his education, for it was had in private schools and the free academy at Norwich, Ct., and the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1877.

Mr. Mills, who closes the roll of Territorial Governors in New Mexico, settled in Las Vegas, coming there in the year 1885. He had very recently married Miss Alice Waddingham of West Haven, Ct. Maybe it was not Yale College that made Mr. Mills a Republican, but Miss Waddingham. This, however, is a far guess, for the good Yankee State of wooden nutmegs and basswood bams, as well as cheap but good clocks, is pretty evenly divided in its political affinities. Former Governor Mills and his wife have been blessed with two children, a son known as Wilson W. Mills, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of the class of 1910, and now studying law at Ann Arbor. He graduates next year. A daughter, Madeline Mills, now a student at the Normal University at Las Vegas.

Mr. Mills on graduating from the law school at Yale went into the practice of his profession at that university town, and continued there until his removal to New Mexico in 1885. At Las Vegas he continued to practice law until 1893, when he went back to New Haven and again took up the practice of his profession, continuing in it until 1898.

Mr. Mills went into politics early, for he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in the year 1878, the year after he was graduated, and stepped up into the Senate in 1881-82. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and

Judge of the Fourth Judicial District in 1898, serving until 1910, when on March 1 of that year he was appointed Governor, serving until January 15, 1912, when the first State Governor took office. Mr. Mills's present home is East Las Vegas, N. M.

From Small to Great.

December 7, 1843, there was born a little German boy, near the city of Hamburg, who, like many other natives of das liebe Vaterland, saw little opportunity in the land of his birth, and at the age of 17 came to America, winding up at San Francisco, where he took employment of the humblest kind. Drifting into the country near Salinas, he was employed as a ranch hand, and finally went into farming on his own account. Luck did not follow this young German, for twice all his profits and all his possessions were wiped off the face of the earth by disastrous fires. But there was pluck in the Teuton, and he would neither give up nor lie down. When broken on his own account, he went back into employment at wages for others, at one time being a street-car conductor on the old horsecar lines in San Francisco, running all the way from North Beach to South Park.

But while independent enough to take whatever came along, and honest enough always to make both ends meet, however small the revenue, there was too much enterprise in the blood of John Albert Forthman to remain a mere wage-earner.

He had come from Hamburg to San Francisco. Why not from San Francisco to Los Angeles? Here he landed in 1874 with a little stock of goods, which he set up at Sixth and Olive streets, but immediately sold out and went into the employ of a little soap factory, the only one in the city, which had been established about ten years before and was once well known from its position at the corner of Second and Main streets, opposite the Baker Iron Works. J. A. Forthman entered the employ of this company at a very meager wage, but proved so willing and helpful that in three months his wages were doubled, and in a very short time he was advanced to a partnership by G. W. Gibson, then owner of the little enterprise.

The man who had nerve enough to see all his possessions swept away by fire twice over and not give up, although every dollar of the money was his own hard earnings and careful savings, was not the one to miss an opportunity when it came within the reach of his embrace. Nor was the man whose wages were advanced after three months' trial, and who was so efficient that he was admitted to partnership without capital within a year, likely to leave things as they were. Very soon the plant at Second and Main became too small to accommodate the growing business of the Los Angeles Soap Company. The old owners had passed out of the concern, and John J. Bergen, whose death the other day cast such a gloom over this community, had become associated with J. A. Forthman. They secured a big half-block of ground down on First street, near Hewitt, where the works today of the Los Angeles Soap Company are the largest of their kind west of Kansas City and Chicago. There stands a great brick block of four stories, with a new addition, now under construction, which will add to the establishment 65,000 square feet of floor surface. In this establishment there are a hundred persons employed regularly, which would be multiplied to 500 but for the presence of the most advanced machinery of every kind known in soap-making in the world, and a number of devices of the company's own conception and construction.

Plans were wisely made for a big concern, the grand space covering 75,000 square feet. Here is made every variety of soap, from the commonest laundry to the most exquisite toilet. The company has entered into competition with its rivals at many expositions and fairs, and has a string of gold medals that testify to the excellence of the product.

So things go in this land of opportunity for all. J. A. Forthman's career is an index and a stimulus to others, for there are just as many opportunities here today as there were thirty-five years ago, indeed more of them.

Walt Mason

The Poet Philosopher.

Tom Moore and many other bards have sung the sparkling wine; when one is loaded to the guards that drink seems passing fine; and so they stood in halls of light and sprung their toast and jest, until in sped the songful night, the sun rose in the west. And then the singers sought their beds, nor touched the musical lyre; they wrapped wet muslin on their heads, and wished they might expire. Hard water doesn't sparkle much, but that's what I consume, and twang my lyre to beat the Dutch, and have no hours of gloom. I rise at dawn refreshed, and feel no tremors and no shakes, and I can spring a gladsome spel or whip my weight in snakes. No bard can carol to the dawn or sing a helpful lay if with a wicker demijohn be whiles the night away. Anacreon and all that bunch may sing the sparkling wine; the hydrant juice (without free hand) is all I want in mine.

WALT MASON

Father of H GIRLS COULD SEE THAT WAS WO

AT LEAST THREE YOUNG
BEFORE HE MET THE W
HER—AN EXAMPLE THAT
TO THE VANITY OF RE

Poor Betsy Fauntleroy
George Washington.

She was, so far as I
daughter of a wealthy Vir
the time only 14 years of
might say. But it should be
girls grew up much quicker
why, goodness only knows
were frequently wed. Eight

It was love at first sight
capitulate in such matters, an
had proposed. What she
corded, but her father's was
fortunately for the young
ington the door.

"Naylor's Hold," the girl's
banks of the lordly Potomac
Wakefield, where Washington
course, the defeat of his ho
and he did not get over it
in his diary also, her name
again, in terms of almost ex
calls her the "Lowland Beau

But she married another man
As a matter of fact, George
man, was what fashionable
call a "detrimental," make
mothers, who in those times
much greater extent than no
undesirable match, and this
he remained unmarried so
father of his country was ex
feminine charms, and autho
he was refused by at least
young women before he was
Widow Custis, who, having
own, was in a position to
unrestricted taste in the che

The Virginia of those day
Washington
with
was born—at Wakefield, Wes
an aristocratic section. Funda
be said to the contrary, an aris
upon wealth, and George was
a widow of slender means, and
his father's second marriage.
tion then that his rich half-b
leave him a fortune, and that he
best citizen in all America.

All of which goes to show th
able to make mistakes in cho
As for poor George, he remained
love for some years, and even
original poems, one of
among his collected papers in th
begins:

"Oh, ye gods, why should my p
Stand to oppose thy might and
It was dreadful poetry, but w
not forgive the worst of amor
der 30?

The records seem to show th
George's first proposal of marri
was then 19 years old. A year

Recent Cartoons.



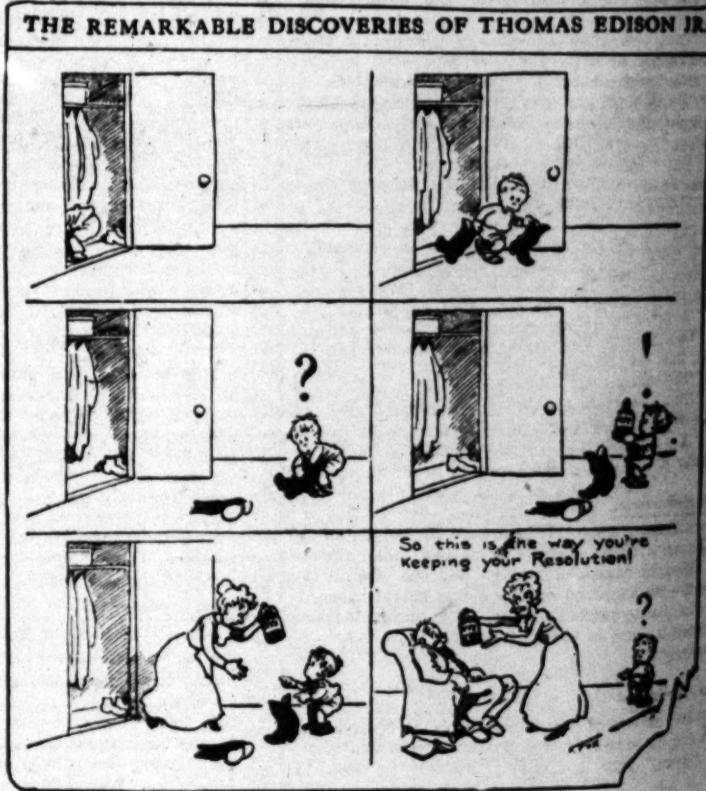
Columbus
Dispatch.



Cleveland
Plain Dealer.



Chicago Record-Herald



Chicago Post.

the hospital, who in a fit of depression on Wednesday night attempted suicide by cutting his throat, died last night, but not because of the self-inflicted wound. That proved to be a

Dropped Letter Addressed to His Wife While Robbing House and Conviction Follows.

a new building to be erected by C. L. Reynolds, for the use of the association. A large first floor frontage is provided and in this will be located the secretary's office and rest-room.

metal and some other things. All other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded,

J. C. Wondard, Savanna, Ga.
"I have taken a course of treatment
at the Therapeutic Institute, which
has been of great benefit to me."

Good Short Stories.

Compiled for The Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered from Many Sources.

The Best Motto.

GEN F. D. GRANT, at a Washington's birthday dinner in New York some years ago, told a story about a young Boston Tory.

"This Tory," he said, "fought during the Revolution neither on one side nor on the other. He took a pleasure trip on the continent, and he didn't come back home again until the war was over."

"He was treated very coldly by society on his return, and this grieved his good old mother to the heart."

"The dear old lady tried to explain the matter one afternoon to a Boston belle."

"Naturally, as the head of the family, she said, 'my son could not take part in the war. To him fell the duty, perhaps the more arduous duty, of protecting his mother and sisters, and looking after the interest of the estate.'

"Oh, madam," said the belle, with an icy smile, "you need not explain. I assure you I'd have done exactly as your son did—I'm such a coward!"

He Didn't Believe Him.

THE late Joseph E. G. Ryan of Chicago was America's leading press agent. Mr. Ryan, who died a millionaire, owed much of his success to his brilliance as a raconteur. With good stories he won his way to the heart of the American editor.

Mr. Ryan often told a Washington's Birthday story to illustrate the futility of false and lying excuses—a story about a clubman who did not get home till the small hours from a Washington's Birthday celebration at the club.

"The clubman unlocked his front door softly," Mr. Ryan would say. "He took off his boots in the hall, and he tiptoed upstairs in his stocking feet. His wife, it seemed, was asleep. Listening to her deep and regular breathing, he undressed with slow and noiseless care."

"But suddenly her deep and regular breathing ceased, she stirred uneasily, and in a panic the clubman dived under the couch—dived, unfortunately, with too much force, for he knocked off one of the couch's full legs, and down it came with a loud crash on top of him."

"Why, George!"

"As he crawled out sheepishly from beneath the couch, his wife exclaimed:

"Why, George, what on earth are you doing?"

"Despite the date, and despite the celebration which he had been attending, the clubman, as he got slowly to his feet, answered:

"I guess, dear, I must have been dreaming that I was aeroplaning."

See Signs.

FREDERICK KOHLER, Cleveland's noted police chief, was talking about detective stories to a Cleveland novelist.

"The trouble about the average detective story," he said, "is that it is too evidently cooked up. The plots are too unnatural, too unreal, too impossible."

"When I think of the plots in an average detective story, I recall a conversation between two city officials.

"The first city official said to the second on a snowy day:

"That new snow shoveler of yours was evidently a hook-keeper or a clerk in the past."

"How can you tell?" asked the other official.

"Why," said the first, "whenever he finishes a job of snow shoveling, he tries to put his shovel behind his ear."

Holding It Easy.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, at a luncheon in Dayton, said of a proposed tariff law:

"I think that this law will make extortion easy. It reminds me of a little boy who entered a grocery and said:

"A pound of sugar, if you please."

"The grocer lifted the lid of the granulated sugar bin, but the little boy said:

"No—lump sugar, please."

"But," said the grocer, "your mother told me only last week that she prefers the granulated."

"Yes, maybe she does," said the little boy; "but I prefer the lump. It's easier for stealin'."

Rehearsal Stage.

GEORGE ADE, at an after-theater supper in Chicago, gave a witty synopsis of the modern drama.

"Modern drama," he said, "may be divided into two parts—the farce comedy and the problem play."

"In farce comedy the hero deceives his wife and loses her; and in the problem play he deceives her and retains her."

In Memoriam.

THE career of the late Joseph E. G. Ryan was being discussed in the Chicago Press Club.

"Ryan," said a sporting editor, "imputed his suc-

cess to his funny stories. He had a funny story for every possible contingency. He claimed that, if a story was funny enough, he could worm newspaper space with it out of the sternest editor."

"Apropos of a misunderstanding about an automobile meeting, Ryan with a story once wormed three stickfuls of space out of me."

"Ryan apropos of the misunderstanding, said that a young Chicago clerk was calling on a girl when, at about quarter past 10 o'clock, her father stalked into the parlor, his watch in his hand."

"The young fellow looked up nervously from a volume of Ella Wheeler Wilcox that he was reading aloud, and the girl's father said:

"Young man, do you know what time it is?"

"The clerk closed his book."

"Yes, sir," he said, rising. "I was just going."

"And without delay he hurried into the hall, grabbed his hat and overcoat from the rack, and opened the front door."

"Do you know what time it is?" the father repeated.

"Yes, sir. Good-night," said the young man.

"The door closed behind him, and the father murmured in a puzzled voice:

"What the deuce ails that young fellow? My watch ran down this afternoon, and I wanted to get the time from him, so that I could set it."

Outgrown Methods.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK, replying at a Washington reception to a compliment upon his remarkable management of the nation's mails, said with a smile:

"But the postoffice is still burdened with old-fashioned restrictions and rules—makeshifts which sufficed when the country was small, but which are most unsatisfactory now that we have grown so vast."

"Those outgrown makeshifts remind me of a shared umbrella. An umbrella, you know, is a shelter for one and a shower bath for two."

The Standard Not High.

LORD TANKERVILLE, who is sending his son to an American school in order that the boy may escape from the toadiness of English schoolboys, said the other day in New York:

"There are too many Englishmen—and English boys as well—who develop, in the presence of a lord, a painful and unnatural modesty. Their modesty reminds me of a village tinker."

"This tinker had a rather crusty disposition, and his pastor said to him one day:

"My man, you should love your neighbor as yourself."

"Yes, sir," said the tinker.

"But the pastor had in mind a nasty black eye that the tinker had given the bricklayer next door, and so he went on:

"Do you, though, do you, honestly, love your neighbor as yourself?"

"Yes, sir; oh, yes, sir," said the tinker; and he added, "But I'm a modest man, ye see, and, to tell the truth I ain't a bit stuck on myself, sir."

Not Up in Art.

WINTHROP AMES, New York's exponent of "advanced" drama, said at a recent dinner at the Ritz-Carlton:

"The best in the drama, the best in letters and art, is supported by the poor rather than by the very rich. The poor college professor's wife will talk to you intelligently about Gorkey's pessimism, but ask a multimillionaire's daughter what she thinks of the 'cubists' and the 'post-impressionists,' and she'll be all at sea."

Mr. Ames smiled.

"I know a man," he continued, "who called on a lady on his return from Europe and said:

"I bought a magnificent Velasquez in Paris. You must see it."

"See it?" said the lady. "I must try it. Is it a landau or a limousine?"

The Colored Republic.

DR. ALGERNON C. COMPTON, the medical missionary to Liberia, was describing to a Duluth reporter a gay celebration in Liberia's capital.

"Yes," Dr. Compton ended, "Monrovia on that occasion may be said without hyperbole to have been full of life and color."

Adaptability of Modern Beauty.

GEORGE WASHINGTON would have been shocked by our wonderful modern beauty shops," said Miss Ethel Barrymore, apropos of the approaching holiday, at a tea at the Colony Club in New York.

Miss Barrymore, to whom the services of a beauty shop are never necessary, went on with a smile:

"I heard of a young man the other day who said to his best girl:

"I visited that fashionable Fifth-avenue palmist this afternoon, and he told me I'd marry a blonde."

"The girl, who was very dark, said thoughtfully: 'Did he say when the marriage would take place?' 'Yes, in three months.' 'Well, I can easily be a blonde by that time, dear,' said the girl with a shy smile."

The Criterion.

WILSON MIZNER, at a supper in San Francisco, was praising the long-suffering wife of a dissipated husband.

"How true it is," the playwright said, "that the criterion of a woman's love is not so much what she gives as what she forgives."

Didn't Have to Obey.

THAT "A soft answer turneth away wrath" is known in the world today as an assured fact, but that a humorous remark can sometimes accomplish the same result, is not so universally conceded. Apropos of this the following story is told of Senator Elthu Root of New York.

On one occasion, the Senator, accompanied by two friends, a banker and a literary man, were at a theater in Boston. Directly in front of the banker was a man who was asleep, and snoring vociferously, much to the annoyance of the trio. Without seeking the assistance of an usher, the banker shook the sleeper by the shoulder and awakened him, only to be told to "Go to h—l."

Thoroughly angered the banker jumped up, doubtless preparing to physically resent the uncalled for remark.

"Now sit down," said the Senator, "you know you don't have to go there, just because he told you to do so."

He Was No Washington.

APROPOS of Washington's Birthday George M. Cohan, the comedian, said at a dinner at the Players' Club in New York:

"All actors, alas! have not the veracity of George Washington. I know an actor—and his name isn't Washington—who was so hard up during the zero weather of last month that he came near suiciding."

"But, just when the poor fellow was at his gloomiest, his wife came and showed him a savings-book containing a credit balance of four figures."

"Why—why, darling," cried the actor, "where on earth did you—how did you possibly manage to accumulate all this?"

"He took her in his arms and kissed her. Then, when he let her go, she smiled and said:

"I accumulated it, dear, by putting away a dime every night you told me a fib about where you'd been so late."

Carrying It too Far.

SCIENTIFIC management, like any other good thing, may be carried to excess."

The speaker was R. Marriott Thompson, the San Francisco scientific management expert. He continued:

"We scientific managers mustn't go as far as Hussler went."

"Hussler was the proprietor of a tremendous factory where scientific management had reduced the motions of every hand from 800 to 17. Hussler attended a very fashionable wedding one day, a wedding where the ceremony was performed by a bishop, assisted by a dean and a canon, and in the most impressive part of the rite Hussler, overcome by his scientific management ideas, rushed up to the altar and pushed the bishop and the canon rudely back."

"Here, boy," he said, "one's quite enough for a little job like this."

Faith in Medicne.

THAT THE NEGRO loves to be considered in ill-health and thus attract attention to himself, is well known to those who live in the South and are well acquainted with the race. By a certain consequence of this, they will all take medicine whenever opportunity offers.

Once a young man had been ill for some weeks, and his negro servant was cleaning up the room one morning. Noticing several bottles of medicine, only partly used, which was put aside to be thrown away, the negro remarked:

"Mr. Willie, gimme dat medicine; I ain't er been feelin' well er bit lately."

"What is the matter?" he was asked.

"I don't know what de matter is, but if de medicine is any ercount, hit will go sarchin' in me an' fine out."

J. T. D.

The Pessimist's Choice.

MAYOR BRAND WHITLOCK of Toledo, discussing America's future, dismissed the pessimist with an epigram.

"Of two evils," he said, "the pessimist chooses both."

SAFETY THE FIRST CONSIDERATION



How the vigilant crossing officers protect pedestr

[256]

Dropped Letter Addressed to His
Wife While Robbing House and
Conviction Follows.

a new building to be erected by C. L. Reynolds, for the use of the association. A large first floor frontage is provided and in this will be located the secretary's office and rest-room

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J. C. Woodard, of Whittier, Calif., has taken a course of treatment at the Therapeutic Institute, 1100 Broadway, for prostate trouble, which

TIMELY

KEYNOTE: *Nature cures, no*

Prenatal
A 17-year-old girl was rec-
1st in Los Angeles. The ab-
as a woman.

This is so exceedingly
America that it would not be
ment were it not for the fact
in connection with this case
a condition of affairs that is
shocking.

In an article published in
that this abortionist and his
sixty such crimes in Los An-
past five years. Officials who
that 300 women and girls have
the operations of these men
have been paid a large sum
money.

According to Hubert T. M.
for the State medical auth-
these men have exceeded y
Angeles, and out of every
five have died. The annual
is 5571, according to last year
in this city physicians who
have performed more than
Both men and women have
rious business.

The books and records o
that not only have a number
Los Angeles been patients
number of well-known men
names are said to have been
the office as having brought
for their treatment. Such b
not the facts he made publ
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It would be absurd to sup-
affairs is confined to Los An-
is common throughout the w
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of schools and churches, and
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wholesale butchery—a Her
life that goes forward night
to the Pacific. It is rema
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socially-esteemed American m
of having an embryo removed
tooth pulled.

When such an exposure a
ways hear the outcry—especi
quarters—down with th
however, that this unholy w
fined to "quacks" or "irregula
highly-respected physicians,
cty, who do this kind of work
quiet—receiving therefor larg

Now let us turn to the othe
for there is another side, as
question. The men who are
rarely have to go out and dr
the business is thrust upon th
sicians are urged, and begged
to take the lives of their u
course, does not excuse their
however, it explains them—
to this the large fees charged
it is said that the abortionist
some time past been clearing

There are three classes o
these abortionists. First, th
worked married women, who
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in the family, when perhaps t
able to give anything like pre
moral training to those alre
are deserving of sincere sym
approve of what they do in s
reminded of the foolish yawp
sons who go up and down the
"race suicide," and teaching th
is a virtue.

In the second class of those
abortionists are lazy, over-fed, an
who desire to escape the trou
maternity. Such women are
They are not fit to be the m
sense it is a blessing to them
that they are killed before the

We now come to the third
women who patronize these ab
have become with child without
the form of a ceremony, religio
by law and custom. In ninety
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selfishness. For the actions o
frequent deaths on the oper
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The Human Body

And the Care and Health of It. II*

TIMELY EDITORIALS.

KEYNOTE: *Nature cures, not the physician.*—[Hippocrates.]

Prenatal Murder.

A 17-year-old girl was recently killed by an abortionist in Los Angeles. The abortionist escaped, disguised as a woman.

This is so exceedingly common an occurrence in America that it would not be deserving of special comment were it not for the fact that investigations made in connection with this case disclosed the existence of a condition of affairs that can only be characterized as shocking.

In an article published in The Times it was shown that this abortionist and his associates have committed many such crimes in Los Angeles every year for the past five years. Officials who have investigated assert that 300 women and girls have died as the result of the operations of these men, and that the physicians have been paid a large fortune for it. Truly blood money.

According to Hubert T. Morrow, Esq., special agent for the State medical authorities, the operations of these men have exceeded yearly the birthrate of Los Angeles, and out of every hundred of their patients, 30 have died. The annual birthrate of Los Angeles is 15,511, according to last year's figures. It is said that in this city physicians who have been investigated have performed more than 6000 operations a year, both men and women have been engaged in this nefarious business.

The books and records of the abortionists showed that not only have a number of prominent women of Los Angeles been patients of this concern, but a number of well-known men are also involved. Their names are said to have been found in the records of the office as having brought persons there and paid for their treatment. Such being the case, why should not the facts be made public in regard to these records?

It would be absurd to suppose that this condition of affairs is confined to Los Angeles, or to California. It is common throughout the whole of the United States. There is no country in the world, civilized or uncivilized, where prenatal murder begins to be so awfully common as it is in this cultured, God-fearing country of schools and churches, and sumptuary laws regulating the personal habits of citizens. It is indeed a wholesale butchery—a Herodian slaughter of foetal life that goes forward night and day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not an exaggerated statement to say that there are many highly-respected and well-esteemed American matrons who think no more of having an embryo removed than they do of having a tooth pulled.

When such an exposure as this takes place, we always hear the outcry—especially from "ethical" medical quarters—"down with the quacks." It is a fact, however, that this unholy work is by no means confined to "quacks" or "irregulars." There are not a few highly-respected physicians, of good standing in society, who do this kind of work—of course strictly on the quiet—receiving therefor large fees.

Now let us turn to the other side of this question—there is another side, as there is to every other question. The men who are engaged in this work only have to go out and drum up business. Usually the business is thrust upon them. In many cases physicians are urged, and begged, and implored by women to take the lives of their unborn children. This, of course, does not excuse their actions. To some extent, however, it explains them—especially when you add to the large fees charged, as a set-off to the risk. It is said that the abortionist above referred to had for one time past been clearing from \$150 to \$200 a day. There are three classes of women who patronize these abortionists. First, there are worn-out, over-worked married women, who look with aversion and loathing to the appearance of number five or six, or seven in the family, when perhaps the mother is utterly unable to give anything like proper physical, mental, or moral training to those already there. Such women are deserving of sincere sympathy, even if we cannot approve of what they do in such cases. Also, we are reminded of the foolish yawping of loud-mouthed persons who go up and down the land preaching against "suicide," and teaching that to breed like rabbits is a virtue.

is the second class of those who patronize the abortionists. They are lazy, over-fed, and under-worked women, who desire to escape the trouble and responsibility of maternity. Such women are deserving of contempt. They are not fit to be the mothers of men. In one case it is a blessing to their children—that were to be—but they are killed before they are born.

We now come to the third—and saddest—class of women who patronize these abortion shops—girls who have become with child without having gone through in form of a ceremony, religious or civil, as prescribed by law and custom. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these girls are the objects of men's duplicity or villainy. For the actions of these women and their frequent deaths on the operating table, Society is mainly responsible. And why? Because in this coun-

try—as in some other countries—society affixes a big scarlet "A" on the back of an unfortunate girl who has loved not wisely, but too well, and makes her child a bastard, with no rights, moral or civil, so that the risk of death is preferable to the facing of such a condition.

As a witty Frenchwoman once said to the editor of the Health Department, when some one twitted her upon the number of illegitimate births in that country: "Yes, in France we build foundling asylums; in America you patronize abortionists." Which course, dear sir or madam, do you regard as—we will not say the "most desirable," but the "less objectionable?"

Yet our national and State laws regard it as a misdemeanor to furnish information that will enable women to avoid maternity. The first postal bill of this kind was inconsiderately passed at midnight near the close of the Forty-second Congress, and it was reported by the press at the time that the session was the most disorderly that had ever been witnessed on the floors of Congress. The bill was rushed through when the greatest confusion prevailed and the hour of adjournment was close at hand. Between 1872 and 1896 every State of the Union, except Texas, had included in its penal code some law of a similar kind.

It is true that there is no method of interfering with the operations of nature that is absolutely free from harm, but when you come to choose—as you must choose—between this and the crime of prenatal murder, should there be a moment's hesitation? Hundreds of worthy preachers and physicians have protested against these unreasonable laws, but so indifferent are many American people to anything regarding the care of their bodies—except when the political doctors manage to work up an epidemic scare—that so far no serious attempt has been made to revoke them.

The time will come, before long, when women will claim, as a much higher privilege than the franchise, the right to control their own bodies—to say when and under what conditions they shall beget a child. On them is placed the pain and anxiety of child-bearing and child-raising, therefore it is only an act of common justice that they should dictate the terms under which they will assume this responsibility. This is one of the leading demands of eugenics, a school of thought that is gradually impressing the minds of a few people with the belief that we should at least devote almost as much time and money to the bearing and breeding of human beings as we now do to the breeding of cattle and swine and poultry.

The National Congress of Mothers has inaugurated a nation-wide campaign of "child welfare." Mothers will be instructed in the physical care of infants, and especially in the needs for absence of all that may impress itself injuriously upon the tender mind of the baby. This is well, so far as it goes, but the care of the child must begin before it is born.

The Continental Playground.

This is a perennial subject in the Southwest, as persistent and constant as its sunny skies, beautiful landscapes, and seas of shimmering spume and purple waves.

It was a sensational scene at Niagara on Sunday, February 4, when that immense ice bridge broke loose under the tremendous strain of the great river coming down like a thousand mill races. It was tragic when the man and the woman embracing each other went over the cataract to death, with the young boy by their side who had failed to reach safety by a lifeline let down to him.

We have here these winter days milder scenes and softer airs. They may lack the thrill of tragedy, but there is more comfort in them, and the enjoyment is more lasting.

Almond blossoms are breaking forth like showers of snow on the orchards in the great valleys of California. And in the columns of some local papers we read items with headlines like this: "Polo Every Day." The body of the article underneath tells us that at Pasadena for the whole following week polo will be played, and the game may go on as long as the ponies and the players have a taste for it.

There is a great gathering of polo players for this tournament, including the Pasadena team, one from far-away Canada, and also an English team, the membership of which includes more than one titled noble.

Simultaneously, tennis is an outdoor game enjoyed daily at not ten but hundreds of places all over Southern California without the slightest danger of interruption from the weather.

There is more than comfort in the climate of the wide Southwest, and more than the joy of engaging in these sports. It is a matter conceded by all who study the bodily health of humanity that the sunshine is the greatest physician the world knows, and the outdoor air the greatest tonic that can be poured into the human system. The person who spends a considerable part of every day in the open air in Southern California will never know what a cold is, will be farther from ever feeling the fires of typhoid pneumonia, and his cheeks will never blush with the hectic flush of consumption.

The Century Club is a known institution of our day, and a growing one. Some of the members of this club propose to themselves to die, not at 100 years, but after completing a century and a half of existence on

the bosom of this good old Mother Earth. This is a land of refuge for persons from all over the world afflicted with various diseases and becoming decrepit through old age. There are more septuagenarians (and better) here in proportion to the total population than anywhere else, in spite of this influx of valetudinarians and those of extreme age. The member of the Century Club who wishes to make sure of reaching the mark he has set before him would do very well to come to this land of perpetual sunshine and flowers. If he will only employ Dr. Sol, as he is well known here, and will only take his medicine, plenty of fresh air day and night, with incidentally a sufficient amount of tennis, golf, polo and other games played in the continental playground, he is likely to see his days long in the land.

Do We Wish to Know?

The President has asked Congress to appropriate a moderate sum of money to finance the preliminary steps toward the assembling at Washington of an international congress to investigate the causes from which the advanced cost of living in these days has arisen. This is well, because if a remedy can be found it must be through knowledge of the causes.

The trouble with the American people largely is that they have made up their mind beforehand as to why this has come about, and it may be difficult to remove prejudiced impressions from their minds.

Those who have studied the subject, and who are capable of reaching a well-reasoned decision, are already agreed pretty well that there are three causes for the effect.

First, we are pointed to the enormous increase in the production of gold. If we go back to 1890, the gold production of the world was as follows: Africa, \$9,887,000; United States, \$32,845,000; Australasia, \$29,808,000; other sources, \$47,935,300; total, \$120,475,300. Without going into the details, ten years later, in 1900, the total production of gold for the world was \$255,643,500. Here we have an increase of over 100 per cent. Now skip down another decade, and for 1910 we have Africa yielding \$175,189,900, United States, \$96,269,100, Australasia \$65,470,600, other sources \$117,774,300; total \$454,703,900. Here we have again an increase of nearly 400 per cent. for the twenty years.

Now the average man may (and then again he may not) know that the larger the supply of gold, the more it will buy, just as the larger the supply of wheat, the less money it will bring. But the scientifically educated have no doubt whatever on this head.

The second cause for the great advance in the cost of living given by those who know from study and capability is the change in our ways of doing business. Take a single example. The meat men of the country are burning up 30,000 cords of the finest hickory wood in the country in smoking hams and bacon, in order to give the meat the coveted hickory flavor. They are adding still more to the tang that tickles the palate in sprinkling over these hickory-wood fires a liberal supply of mahogany shavings and sawdust. It is alleged that this adds something like 10 cents a pound to the cost of curing this kind of meat.

The third cause for the advanced cost of living is alleged to be the extravagance in our ways of living, and particularly so in America. The average man will have these choicest cuts most elegantly cured. More than that, the porterhouse steak or "T-bone," is sent to every man's door on an auto truck, with two boys to do the delivery. Some one has to pay for it all.

Our grandfathers were satisfied with sugar-cured hams and bacon, mostly made on the farm at very small expense, and often had to be satisfied with very fat "sow belly" without sugar-cure or smoke. Our grandmothers were accustomed to go to the market place with a basket and to the butcher shop on the way home and bring in the day's supply at first cost.

The nearer the student reaches expert knowledge the less doubt he has that these are the reasons why it costs us more to live than it did our grandfathers. In so far as this view is correct, the remedy is easily within reach of the fingers' ends of each one of us.

"It Merely Happened."

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, to hear charges against the members of the Health and Development Department of the public schools, Prof. George L. Leslie, in reply to an inquiry, said it "merely happened" that the physicians employed by the school board are all allopaths.

Just so. In the same way it "merely happens" that every man-jack of the 7000 physicians connected with the United States Hospital and Marine Service are allopaths.

Quite a curious coincidence, is it not?

The Owen Bill.

On January 27 the Owen bill, establishing a Federal department of health, and giving it the right to regulate the practice of medicine, was rejected by the Senate Committee having it in charge.

This is a victory for medical freedom and the open shop.

officers protect pedestrians

*Part II of the Illustrated Weekly. Later on both parts will be printed, stitched and issued together.

[273]

A.M.

Author,
Lecturer,
Teacher.with air and exercise. He
not supply. The Indian clubs
physical salvation.with-lift fame, died of prostra-
lungs in harness. Only a baby
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s. People generally eat and
then lay the blame of their
the right cause—too often to
be providential.

EDWARD B. WARREN.

Over-Eating

It is the Chief Cause of a Majority of Our
Ailments.

FOLLOWING is an extract from an article by Boardman Reed, M.D., of Alhambra, published in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. As you see he writes quite differently from Woods Hutchinson:

"The appetite is popularly supposed to be a sufficient guide as to the amount of nourishment one needs, and under normal conditions probably would be; but in most families of the so-called better class it is unduly stimulated, even from childhood, by the prevalent unhygienic fashions in eating and drinking, till now a simple, natural appetite is exceptional in persons over 20. Eating, which nature intended to be the breathing, merely a normal function for maintaining life, has become perverted into a principal means of sensual gratification. To obtain 'something good to eat' is with many people a chief object of existence.

"The result is the prevalence of depraved appetites, jaded, over-indulgent palates, and also a sadly large number of debilitated and dilated stomachs and bowels, with an abnormal craving for stimulating foods and beverages. The chefs and cooks, therefore, have had a sense for establishing such fashions in the preparation of our food and the arrangement of the menus as have proved most agreeable and satisfactory to the gourmands who demand the hottest possible condiments and stimulating accessories in order to get any work at all out of their exhausted digestive organs.

"Hence the highly-seasoned meat soups, with often a previous cocktail, served at or near the beginning of dinner, and the lavish use of cayenne pepper and other strong excitants in cooking most viands, besides more of the same or similar gastric irritants added at the table, and the liquid stimulants of various kinds with which so many persons garnish the meal. The soup, besides the excessive amount of added condiments, is mainly a mixture of meat extractives, which Pawlow and others have proved by repeated experiments to be the strongest stimulant of the gastric glands so far known. Yet the healthy stomach needs no such goading. The digestive specialists agree that many of the dilated stomachs at first secrete excessively; that, anyway, a very large proportion of the dyspeptics who seek their advice have either dilatation or atony of the stomach along with too much gastric juice. In these dilated or weak-walled stomachs with an excessive secretion there is a strong tendency toward ulcer of either the stomach or small intestine, or both; and it is now an established fact that cancer frequently develops in the site of injected ulcers."

"Therefore, the powerfully exciting treatment which epicures have prescribed for themselves, and the doctors in turn insist upon supplying to everybody, no more suits all of the old bon vivants than it does the children, youths, and others with yet unspoiled stomachs and unperverted palates. Indeed, it is distinctly harmful to all of the latter and actually dangerous to those having an excessive gastric secretion.

"If all the people from childhood to old age had a sufficient gastric secretion, there would be more excuse in the general prevalence of a highly stimulating diet, though even then the final consequences would be questionable. But children and young people generally are certainly better without such active drug treatment; while for the considerable proportion of even the older ones who have overactive gastric glands, with, not very infrequently, a latent, unrecognized ulcer in the upper digestive tract, its effect is likely to be disastrous.

"The irrational and unscientific fashionable dinner, besides providing for such an extraordinary and harmful amount of stimulation, with a resulting overindulgence, remains in its numerous proteid courses a proportion of stimulants amounting often to one-half of the whole, instead of the one-fifth part considered necessary by the older authorities, or the one-tenth part shown by the experiments of Chittenden and others to be sufficient even for laboring men. Such a dinner, with its exciting accessories, usually provokes the taking of an excess of the substantials even before the dessert, with its rich sweets, is reached, so that the latter is then mere surplusage. Yet, if they have not been attractively concocted as to make the diners crowd into them into their already overloaded stomachs, the chef would be in danger of losing his job.

"Breakfast in the majority of American families is also excessively hearty. The French custom of beginning the day with a dinner. The lunch is often nearly as superabundant as the dinner and equally unhygienic.

Then, on top of all this, our society women, when they entertain callers or go out calling themselves, have afternoon tea, with cake, candy, etc., as accompaniments. Finally, at the frequent evening gatherings or after the play or opera, there must be supper. And this is a daily routine for many. The men generally skip the afternoon teas, but more than make up for this by their numerous banquets, which are worse. Is it any wonder that our social leaders look down while yet young or in middle life, and that statesmen and masters of finance, who must almost unavoidably attend many formal dinners, so often mistakenly at an age when they should be at their best? Even that tough old Japanese sailor, Admiral Togo, was knocked out by one short round of American

The Tuberculin Test.

IN CONNECTION with the recent attempt to have the cows of Los Angeles county submitted to the tuberculin test the question of the care of these domestic animals becomes interesting. Milk forms a large part of the diet of most civilized people, especially of children. Therefore, it is certainly of great importance that the animals which yield this milk should be healthy.

When we consider the manner in which domestic cows are kept, we cannot reasonably be surprised that a large proportion of them suffer from tuberculosis. Human beings would certainly develop tuberculosis in aggravated form if kept under similar conditions. Most of these cows get little or no exercise, and they spend their time in stables where they constantly inhale the fumes of fecal matter. As heretofore pointed out, their milk-giving glands are grossly over-stimulated. This of itself is enough to induce a propensity to tuberculosis. If to this, as often happens, we add the feeding of slops, it would be a miracle if the animals remained healthy.

Even when fed natural food, that food, as previously pointed out in these columns, is sometimes deficient in the essential mineral elements, having been grown in soil that is deficient in these important minerals. Here is a San Francisco dispatch recently published here:

"A cow that evidently thought she needed a little iron in her system came to an untimely end in a butcher-house here, where an autopsy relieved her stomach of two pounds of wire nails, bits of barbed wire and a few odds and ends of scrap iron. The cow was purchased by the shop from a rancher, and seemed to be in sound condition."

This cow was undoubtedly suffering from a deficiency of organic iron in her food, due to it having been grown on a soil that lacked or was deficient in this element. Hence, instinctively she craved for the iron in the organic form—although that would do her no good—just as human beings suffering in the same way take—often under the advice of their misguided medical advisors—tincture of iron. They might as well consume iron filings.

Following is a recent dispatch from Ann Arbor, Mich.:

"Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, in a lecture in the Universalist Church on 'Need of Pure Milk,' startled her audience by saying: 'Dairymen should bathe their cows every day and wipe them off with Turkish towels.'

"Almost any one would be willing to pay 10 cents a quart for milk if he could be sure it was pure," she said. "Most of us would pay 12. I would. Then the dairymen could afford baths for their cows."

Even if a cow were washed twice a day its milk might be very unwholesome, if the animal is kept in a stuffy stable and fed on brewery slops, as many city cows are.

We have heard much of late in regard to precautions for the purpose of securing pure milk. Here is a phase of the subject that the editor of this department does not remember to have seen touched upon. It is from Dr. J. H. Tilden's book, "Cholera Infantum, Typhoid Fever, and Appendicitis":

"The cow must be kept in a clean stable or barn, and she must not be abused. Often milkers are abusive. There is no occasion for anything of the kind, but it is a fact that there are a few human beings possessed of devils, and the demon in them is playing his vocation at all times. Such a character could not turn a cow out of the barn or house without giving her a vicious kick, or punch at least, and if she should make a sign that she really felt it, his indignation would manifest in much abuse. There are people, perhaps, who have not seen the worst types of the human animal; there are many people everywhere who do not see much of anything as they pass through life; but observant people have seen human animals abuse a horse or some other animal for no other reason than that the animal could not anticipate or read their minds. I have seen horses lashed, jerked, and beaten over the head by brutal men because the animal had started to execute an order that had been given it, but which the human fiend had countermanded in his mind, but had not yet expressed.

"When cows are taken care of by such human beings, and it can be known, the milk from such a cow should not be given to babies, for no one can tell when the animal will be abused enough to render her milk unfit for use. Such milk is liable to kill a child."

Again, here is an article from A Stuffed Club by Dr. Charles E. Page of Boston:

"Why shouldn't we slaughter our consumptive patients and friends, as is done with cattle—if the principle is at all right? Here is a herd of fine cows; apparently all of them in health, according to the usual standard; they are fat and sleek, eating well, and seem to be thriving. They are being driven for a big yield of milk; that is, they are constantly overfed, even to the point of chronic diarrhoea. They are big-bellied, big-bagged, and the owner gets a large income from the products of the dairy. Along comes the cattle inspector, suspicious that some of these cows may be 'tuberculous.' He injects tuberculin; and, sure enough, he finds a 'reaction' (feverishness and manifest disease). He takes this as proof of infection, and the whole herd, sometimes worth many thousands of dollars, is condemned and slaughtered.

"Here we have evidence of the utter silliness of the germ theory as at present misunderstood. The 'fresh-air treatment' would 'cure' every last one of these creatures. With moderate exercise in the free open

air, gradually increased to the right point, and moderate, but sufficient, diet, they would gradually grow slender and sound with not the slightest occasion for anxiety as to the outcome—except that they can't give as much milk. Even without the inspector's interference there is an occasional fatality in the herd, from 'milk fever' or other affection arising from constant excess in diet and lack of exercise. The farmer expects this; but he can afford it, in view of the profits from the business. But the joke of it is that any kind of foul substance injected directly into the circulation would cause the same disturbance as the tuberculin. In animal experimentation even so pure and wholesome a substance as the saliva of a healthy man injected into a rabbit invariably causes disease and in some instances death!"

One Way to Happiness.

"THE SECRET of happiness is not in doing what one likes—but in liking what one has to do."—[Barrie.]

Oxypathy
Relieves Suffering

As no other agency on earth can.

We have the proof of this from every country on the globe and from every walk in life—physicians, judges, pastors, rich and poor, strong and weak—all unite to endorse OXYPATHY as the greatest advance in the healing art of the century. Of course there are bad ones who are knockers and scoffers, but those only show their ignorance, for the best boosters of OXYPATHY today are those who could not believe until they had BEEN SHOWN, and it is still true today, there are none so blind as those who WILL NOT SEE.

Read what is said by one who has been relieved from

Paralysis and Constipation

PORTLAND, Ore. Feb. 1, 1912.

Gentlemen: I have been troubled with constipation all my life, and for years have had to take a laxative EVERY DAY but since buying your OXYPATHOR six months ago my bowels became, after using ten or twelve nights, entirely regular, and have been so ever since. I am 72 years of age and consider it wonderful what the OXYPATHOR has done for me.

My right arm, which for 5 years had been entirely helpless, has now been restored by the use of the OXYPATHOR, so that now I can lift it clear up over the top of my head.

Very truly yours,

500 Columbia St.

LEWIS DOWE.

The Oxyphator gives you the best opportunity to Regain your Health of anything the world has thus far found. Health is worth more to anyone than wealth. No matter if you were to stand a large fortune—no matter if you would treat with the greatest specialists in the world—no matter if you would attend and take treatment at the hot springs, hot lake, or the greatest curative institutions in the land, you could not possibly receive greater results than with the Oxyphator. There is only one way to cure. There is only one way to have Good Health, and that is, to have good Blood. Good blood makes good Health. Oxygen makes good blood. The Oxyphator makes the blood attract Oxygen. No experimenting with it. No fortune to spend.

There are scores of users of the OXYPATHOR in Los Angeles who will tell you that they would not take \$1000 for their Oxyphator could they not replace it. These people are not fools, but many of them, of the highest prominence, and they tell you this because they have PROVED its value, and they KNOW WHEREOF THEY SPEAK.

To those who are sick from any cause whatever the OXYPATHOR IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. It is a little doctor in your home, ready instantly to respond to a call of distress.

There is only one sure way to test this for yourself, and that is to USE THE OXYPATHOR. This will soon dispel your doubts, and prove to YOU that the scoffers are wrong.

The OXYPATHOR courts the fullest investigation—it will stand the severest test. We want you to know all about it—convince yourself of the truth of our statements.

Residents of Pasadena can get full information by calling at No. 500 Pasadena Ave., where a trained nurse will "show them."

Let us prove to YOU that what we say is True. We can show you the proof right here at your own door. Why should you continue to suffer?

Call at our office and we will show you our LOCAL statements.

The Oxyphator Is Not Expensive

It is sold on easy terms and saves its cost many times over.

So. Cal. Oxypathor Co.

822 Story Building Phone F1901 LOS ANGELES

Nervousness Results

From Eyestrain



The best nerve specialists in the country today look to the condition of the eyesight before they begin treatment for nervous disorders. I make a specialty of fitting glasses as to relieve nervousness as well as to improve the vision.

No better glasses can be made than I have always made for my patients. Prices of rightly fitted glasses from \$1.00 up.

TORIC LENSES AS LOW AS \$3.

CRYPTOK LENSES AS LOW AS \$5.

DR. McCLEERY FIFTH AND BROADWAY. Rooms 22-23-24. Specialist and Optician.

\$9.00

Waltham or Elgin Watch in gold-filled case, guaranteed 20 years, \$9.00. This is absolutely the best watch value on the market today, and we have so much confidence in its goodness that we will send either a ladies' or gents' watch by express for your inspection. Send for complete catalog.

Over Owl Drug Store.

J. Herbert Hall Co.

Jewelers and Opticians. PASADENA, CAL.

"We have the proof right here at your own door. Why should you continue to suffer?

Call at our office and we will show you our LOCAL statements.

There and fight," he exclaimed violently, showing that he had been listening to the conversation from a bedroom opening off the main room

allowed to enter the Haslett Haslett went to him either

Care of the Baby.

Good Suggestions for Mothers by a Pennsylvania M. D.

A FIFTH edition, thoroughly revised, has been issued of "The Care of the Baby," a manual for mothers and nurses, by J. P. Crozer Griffith, M.D., of Pennsylvania. (W. B. Saunders Co., publishers, Philadelphia; price \$1.50 net.)

The author, in this volume, starts with the period of pregnancy, before the baby arrives. He properly emphasizes the need of care on part of the mother to keep herself free from conditions that would be likely to have an unfavorable effect on the unborn offspring. He states that "particular care must be observed at the times at which the menstrual period would naturally occur if pregnancy did not exist." In many women the emotional nature is more susceptible during pregnancy, and in such cases crowded places and excited reading must be avoided. Care should be taken to obtain plenty of sleep. The author, however, goes on to declare that maternal impressions, as they have been called, producing a deformity or defect in the child, are non-existent. It will need something more than this assertion to convince many people that such things do not happen. We see too many evidences to the contrary.

The exceedingly important question of diet during pregnancy is dismissed as follows:

"The diet during pregnancy should be generous yet easily digestible. There is no reason why the usual diet should be altered at all, if it has been healthful and well assimilated, except that it is sometimes better to have the evening meal light. It is also wiser to eat meat only once a day, in order to throw less work upon the kidneys. There is no truth in the fancy that certain articles of food eaten can exert any special influence upon the development of the child or the ease of childbirth."

This, in face of the fact that most women, acting on fool advice from their physicians, overeat during pregnancy, and consequently endure much unnecessary suffering at that time. It should be remembered that the weight of the foetus is equivalent to only about half an ounce a day during the nine months of pregnancy.

The author emphasizes the importance of dress during pregnancy, especially the wearing of loose clothing. He says that woolen underclothing should be worn, both summer and winter, and later on states that all the clothing which comes next to the skin of the child should be made, when possible, at least partly of wool.

This is altogether wrong. Wool is a filthy and unwholesome material for underclothing, and should never be worn. Linen mesh—especially ramie linen—is the ideal material for underwear.

The author declares that a baby does not cry without some cause. He also refers to the curious fact that a young infant sheds no tears, no matter how hard it may cry.

Writing on the toilet of the new-born infant, the author refers to the fact that new-born children are covered with a "peculiar whitish, waxy substance." He fails to state that some hold the belief that this substance ("vernix caseosa") is abnormal, and preventable when pregnant women are treated by their husbands with the same respect as by people we call "savages."

Sea bathing for weakly children is recommended, but a warning is uttered against the cruelty which can be so often seen at seaside resorts—a father or mother carrying a screaming, terrified little one of tender age into the breakers. As the author says, the exposure to the cold water and the action of the great fright can be nothing but very injurious. This is entirely right. The editor of the Health Department found himself scarcely able to repress his indignation at the sight of fool parents acting in this manner.

In regard to breast feeding, the author correctly says: "Happy are the little ones who belong to the first class, since there is no question whatever that the natural and proper food for infants is human milk. Statistics show beyond doubt that breast-fed babies as a class are larger and healthier than the bottle-fed ones, and that the mortality among them is far less. The most careful preparation cannot possibly make the milk of another animal chemically identical with that of a woman or similar in its effects on the child. It is undoubtedly true that the demands made upon the time of the nursing mother are most exacting, and that nursing is probably much the greatest inconvenience of motherhood. Still, the mother love should certainly prompt the self-sacrifice."

Dr. Griffith correctly states that the infant should be trained as far as possible to do without nursing at night, but advocates what the editor of the Health Department believes to be too frequent nursing during the day. A majority of childish ills and outbursts of crying are caused by giving the child more food than it can digest. Then, when the food ferments, and causes pain in the stomach, it is given more to quiet it. A little water with a few drops of fruit juice would often be much better than milk.

The author enlarges upon the importance of sterilized milk when the child is bottle-fed, ignoring the fact now generally admitted that sterilized milk is a starvation food, and an unwholesome food, owing to the change of the mineral elements from the organic to the inorganic form, and the coagulation of the albumen, so that when children are fed exclusively on sterilized or condensed

milk, they develop rickets, constipation, and sometimes consumption.

Further on, the author recommends for the last months of the first year, or even earlier, that the diet must be supplemented "by certain meat foods, such as beef juice, and various peptonized beef preparations." What a horrible idea, to put into the sensitive stomach of a young child beef extract, a highly stimulating substance, which contains scarcely any nourishment, and is almost equivalent to urine.

Little mention is made of fruit, the most natural and wholesome of all foods, and one that is eagerly enjoyed by children.

In case of constipation the use of a soapstick is advocated. This is a good suggestion. It will not only relieve constipation, but also will allay pain from other causes. It is a method that is known, with variations, among almost all primitive peoples.

Information is given in regard to the use of various drugs, and two pages are devoted to a list of drugs, including such things as brandy, gin, port wine, sherry, whisky, calomel. Surely they might wait until a child has acquired its growth before beginning to poison it with drugs and lay the foundation for chronic diseases.

In regard to sleep, the author makes some good suggestions. He says:

"Provided one is sure that the baby is not sick, it should be put to bed and not be taken up again to induce it to sleep, and the mother should avoid sitting in the room unless she wishes to be obliged to sit there every evening. If the little one never knows any other way than this of being put to sleep, there will usually be no difficulty in the matter after it has once learned its lesson; but to begin the training and not persistently to continue it is a fatal yielding of which the child will be sure to take advantage when a second battle begins. The training cannot be begun too soon. It is astonishing at how early an age a baby learns that it has only to cry to get what it wants."

There is also some excellent advice on the subject of exercise.

The book is illustrated with cuts and diagrams.

Some Causes of Neurasthenia in Girls.

HERE are sensible remarks by Robert Leeper Doig, M.D., of San Diego, in a paper read several years ago before the Southern California Medical Society, at Los Angeles:

"So protean a disease as neurasthenia presents a tangled web of causative factors. We cannot overlook the business, the social and the psychological elements. It is generally admitted, however, that worry is a large element and it is safe to say that the man, or woman, who eats with fair regularity and some judgment, who takes time to attend to nature's calls and is thus free from gastro-intestinal disturbances, is not apt to be a worrier."

"May not the same thing be said of our young girls who break down in the high school? Is it the severe mental work that reduces them to the pitiable condition we sometimes see? Is it not rather a hurried and perhaps indigestible breakfast (parenthetically I would say that I believe the prevalent breakfast foods to be responsible for many cases of indigestion,) no time to attend to the calls of nature before school and a sensitiveness about doing so at school—consequently a dulled mentality that superinduces worry?"

Naturopathic Treatments.

HYGIENIC ADVICE BY MAIL By Harry Ellington Brook, N.D., Dietetic Expert,

Former Editor "Care of the Body."
How to cure yourself of chronic disease by the Natural Method.

For particulars and terms, send stamped, directed envelope to Harry Ellington Brook, P.O. Box 612, Los Angeles.

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The Pioneer Naturopath, Dr. L. Gossman, has successfully cured Chronic Diseases, in the last 20 years in Los Angeles. See him before you give up. Consultation free from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

[276]

Many of them get but one healthful meal a day and then they are probably too fatigued to properly digest it.

"Can you suggest a better plan for producing a auto-toxemia, with its nerve-wrecking results?"

As has been previously observed, if it comes to a question of sacrificing either your girl's tuition or her health, don't hesitate about making a choice.

For the Little Ones.

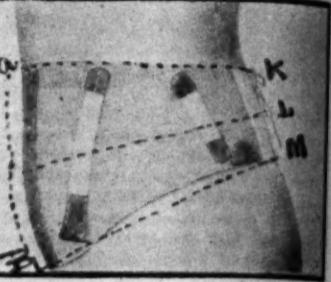
HERE IS A BOOK of stories that you may read to the little ones of an evening—or at any other time. "Good and Bad Cats" is printed in extra large type, and filled with amusing illustrations. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., publishers, New York; price \$1 postpaid.) The pictures and verses are by Frederick White.

Another book for little children by Stella Peary is put forth by the same publishers, at the same price. It is intended to be a collection of stories in which the sound of words lulls the child to sleep. As in the case of almost every book published for young children, there are many words in this book that no young child could understand, unless he was an infant phenomenon.

Contentment.

"CONTENTMENT lies not in the enjoyment of ease—a life of luxury—but comes only to him that labors and overcomes—to him that performs the task in hand and reaps the satisfaction of work well done." —Oscar Wilde.

To Measure for an Abdominal Supporter: Give measurements around the body, at lines K, L, and M, and for the width of supporter in front, give distance between A and B, or from top to bottom of where the supporter is to extend. Do not take measurements over clothing.



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A large stock carried at all times. Anything in the Orthopedic line made to order, as the case indicates. Lady attendant.

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Why suffer when you can be cured at our risk? No medicine. No operation. No ointments. Just plain, common-sense Electro-Thermo Dilatation.

Call at our office and let us explain our method, or write for free booklet. ELECTRO-SURGICAL APPLIANCE CO., 407-8 I. W. Hellman Bldg., 411 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.



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The A Strenuous Res

IN ONE of his recent Post Woods
tion is no cure for
This statement is as
ments made by Woods

By "starvation" He
The editor of this
years made a close
the cure of disease
who have cured them
—often after having
"regulars"—by means

In mentioning "starvation" He
means fasting. Hunger
is an internal tumor.
starvation. Fasting
tantal worry and physical
death of the patient.
that people have starved
hundreds of people, in
the past thirty years
Dr. Tanner, without
benefit to their health.

Not only is fasting
it is often the only cure
is an internal tumor.
tions that must be taken
stance, as the daily use
greatest importance.
breaking a prolonged fast
no danger whatever.

The first three days
fast. During that time
discomfort. This is why
before they begin it. After
mony of 99 per cent. that
that they experience no
ready for food she makes
able signs.

The editor's personal
apart from a number of
confined to one of several
a vacation at Catalina
fast walks of seven or
over the hills. At the end
better than he had ever
weight was a pound a day
during a fast. When a man
when a person is much
Never fast unless you
For this reason it is better
given any particular tho
advice and encouragement
rienced.

Sometimes a "fruit
amount of fresh fruit in
a complete fast. Indeed,
trouble the fruit fast is the
however, absolute abstinence
the only effective course.

It is a great mistake to
are over-weight should fast.
peptic, melancholy, mis
who eats enough to keep
sound health, do you not
what becomes of the food
him he will say he has
strength." What nonsense
not assimilate and strengthen.
On the contrary, it ferments
causing noxious gases, which
and poison his whole system
greatly benefited by a pro
on weight with great rapidity
the fast.

It is as foolish to keep
ach that is unable to trans
and blood as it would be
tempting to walk with a
the stomach when food is the
than the kind of food we eat.

A fast is good for other
As pointed out by Edward
on the "Philosophy of Fasting."
health, but also "for en
power, for beauty, for faith,
virtue, for spirituality, for love."

It is remarkable how much
become during a fast—the
of smell. In the past those
or physical work to undertake
themselves for the task by
did when he went out in the
food for forty days. In mem
brethren during Lent have w
it would more appropriately
that period they eat food
ands of hungry men and women
would be only too glad to live.

Several books have been pu
cure of disease. One of the
sions of the subject may be
ing and Nutrition," by Her
Introduction by A. Rabagliati
Viewed here over three years

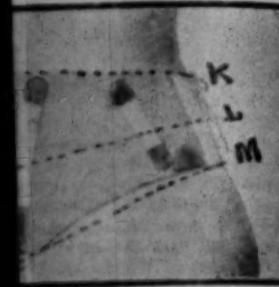
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Entertainment.
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at all times. Anything is made to order, as the case want...

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can be cured at our risk? ration. No ointments. Just

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site 114 Center St., Los Angeles.

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information of the War Department to

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nothing but fruit for several days, but I would get so weak that I could not stand up—far weaker than I have ever become on an out-and-out fast."

Here is what the author says in regard to the attitude of physicians of the "regular" school toward the fasting cure:

"A most discouraging circumstance to me was the attitude of physicians, as revealed in the correspondence that came to me. Mostly I learned of this attitude from the letters of patients who quoted their physicians to me. From the physicians themselves I heard practically nothing. We have some 140,000 regularly graduated 'medical men' in this country, and they are all of them presumably anxious to cure disease. It would seem that an experience such as mine, narrated over my own signature, and backed by references to other cases, would have awakened the interest of a good many of these professional men."

"Out of the 600 or 800 letters that I have received, just two, so far as I can remember, were from physicians; and out of the hundreds of newspaper clippings which I received, not a single one was from any sort of medical journal. There was one physician, in an out-of-the-way town in Arkansas, who was really interested, and who asked me to let him print several thousand copies of the article in the form of a pamphlet, to be distributed among his patients. One single mind, among all the 140,000, open to a new truth!"

Those foolish people who imagine they are going to die if they have to go without food for a couple of days should read the following:

"The longest fast of which I had heard when my article was written was seventy-eight days; but that record has since been broken, by a man named Richard Fausel. Mr. Fausel, who keeps a hotel somewhere in North Dakota, had presumably partaken too generously of the good cheer intended for his guests, for he found himself at the inconvenient weight of 385 pounds. He went to a sanatorium in Battle Creek and there fasted for forty days (if my recollection serves me,) and by dint of vigorous exercise meanwhile, he got rid of 130 pounds. I think I never saw a funnier sight than Mr. Fausel at the conclusion of this fast, wearing the same pair of trousers that he had worn at the beginning of it. But the temptations of hotel keeping are severe, and when he went back home, he found himself going up in weight again. This time he concluded to do the job thoroughly, and went to Macfadden's place in Chicago, and set out upon a fast of ninety days. That is a new record—though I sometimes wonder if it is quite fair to call it 'fasting' when a man is simply living upon an internal larder of fat."

The author replies at some length, and effectively, to an article by Horace Fletcher, published in *Good Health* for November, 1910, in which Mr. Fletcher told how he had taken a fast of seventeen days, when he began to develop signs of auto-intoxication, and gave it up. Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, editor of *Good Health*, who is opposed to the fasting cure, wrote an editorial drawing attention to this article. The editor of the department cut it out, and put it away with the intention of commenting upon it, but has never found time or space to do so. As Sinclair says, one of the most important points in fasting is not mentioned by Mr. Fletcher, namely, the daily taking of an enema during a fast. Unless this is done unpleasant and even dangerous symptoms are sure to manifest themselves.

As stated, Dr. Kellogg is opposed to fasting. Here is a comment by Sinclair on Kellogg's theory:

"Dr. Kellogg's argument is a very plausible one; for many years it sufficed to keep me from trying the experiment of the fast. I know that it has kept many other people. His claim is, in brief, that during the fast the body is living off its own tissue; that we are therefore meat eaters, and even cannibals, while fasting. We are living on a kind of food which is over-rich in protein, and which generates excessive quantities of uric acid, indican, etc. This, as I say, sounds plausible, but I found by actual experiment that the facts do not work out according to the theory. I myself have taken a week's fast recently, with perfect success. During this time I had not one particle of weakness or trouble of any sort. Perhaps it may be that my body was excreting undue amounts of uric acid and indican, but I did not know it, and it did me no harm so far as I could discover. I am much less afraid of the consequences of living from my own body tissue since I have tried for myself the experiment of living on the tissues of other animals."

Those who have in vain tried many cures for chronic disease are strongly recommended by the editor of the *Human Form* to make a careful investigation of the fasting cure, one of nature's most effective means of restoring normal conditions, when all other methods fail. The cures effected by fasting appear all the more remarkable when one stops to consider that a great majority of these persons have tried almost every other well-known remedy before they would adopt a method that requires so much self-denial and self-control. Also, that many of those who have cured themselves in this manner have been told by members of the "regular" medical profession that they were beyond all human aid.

In conclusion, the editor of the department desires to impress upon his readers that it is foolish to attempt to fast, if after the fast you return to the errors of diet which have made such a fast necessary. This is too much like the Romans, who would gorge themselves, and then resort to the "vomitorium" in order that they might eat again to repletion. A fast gives a person a fine opportunity to amend his dietary habits, as after it is over a crust of dry bread tastes good—until you again begin to pamper your stomach.

Bright's Disease.
A PHYSICIAN writing in the *Healthy Home* thus summarizes the principal causes of Bright's disease:

First. Taking too much albumin into the system in animal food, the nutritive part of such food consisting of albumin.

Second. Lack of sufficient exercise and of oxygen to digest and oxidize this albumin so it can be used as nutriment for the tissues and so that the surplus and waste products can be converted into urea and expelled from the body through the kidneys, skin and other excreting organs.

Third. Dampness and cold to the skin, which causes the pores to close and the sweat glands to cease their function of removing the waste and dead material from the body and of supplying oxygen for the blood.

Fourth. The albuminoids thus remain in the blood, and when they pass into the kidneys cause irritation, congestion and inflammation, which arrests the excretion of these waste materials in the form of urea, and they are thrown into the urine as albumin instead of urea. The inflammation thus set up causes the lining membrane of the uriniferous tubes, or tube casts, to be thrown off, which stops the transformation of albumin into urea and the latter is retained in the blood, causing uremic poisoning, which, as before stated, usually ends in convulsions, coma and death.

Reduced to plain English this means that a man who eats heartily of rich foods and much meat, exercises very little and allows his skin to become inactive, devotes his attention largely to mental work, thus throwing a severe burden on his digestion through bodily inactivity, is just the kind of a man who is likely to contract Bright's disease, especially if when in this condition he is exposed unexpectedly to cold and damp.

The physician concludes that no person who is careful about his diet, and who takes exercise out of doors to the point of perspiration every day, will be likely to have Bright's disease.

Here are some sensible remarks on the subject of Bright's disease made by Dr. Tildea in the *Stuffed Club*:

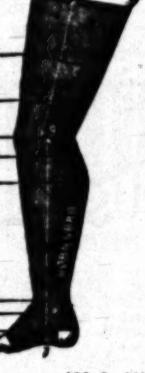
"It is said that Vice-President Hobart attended eighty-nine eight and nine-course dinners the last ninety days of his life. He died of what is called Bright's disease of the kidneys. What does Bright's disease mean, in plain *Stuffed Club* language? It means spitting up food from over-eating. When food is taken beyond our digestive capacity and the stomach can't dissolve it, it produces irritation, and the subject spits or vomits it out. If the stomach and bowels can dissolve it and the absorbents take it up it can't be converted into tissue, for if it could we would grow to be as large as Pike's Peak. Just enough is taken to supply waste, the balance must be thrown up or out. The kidneys undertake it and Bright's disease is the result. The mucous membranes undertake it and catarrh is the result. The bowels undertake it and diarrhoea is the result; the lungs undertake it and bronchitis and consumption are the results; or the spinning of tissue may undertake to dispose of it and cancer, tumors of all kinds, or an inordinate growth of fat is deposited and our subject takes on from ten to hundreds of pounds too much body."

"All these phases of life and more, come from an over-supply of food, and the reader can readily see that the most fortunate victim of all this ignorance is the fellow who can't dissolve his food in his stomach and then force an over-supply into his system that will have to be disposed of in a much more hazardous way than by simply spitting it out or vomiting it up."

Joys of Labor.

"THANK God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best will breed in you hundred virtues which the idle never know."

[Charles Kingsley.]



Rubber goods deteriorate very quickly if kept in stock in this climate. We have our own machines and make our stockings and supporters to order for each case. This insures fresh stock and a better fit than you get when buying stock goods. Notwithstanding this our prices are no higher than others charge.

A large share of our business comes from physicians who send their patients to us. If you want to know our standing ask your family doctor.

We also have a large line of trusses and know how to adjust them properly so they will hold. **LADY ATTENDANT.**

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[278]

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metal and some other things. All other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded, for the metals grow smaller on

"How do You Breathe?"

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The skin pores give off impurities from the blood. Take oxygen which enters the walls of the blood vessels and then into the red corpuscles.

Stop up the skin pores—and the blood cannot give off its impurities—and is cheated out of red corpuscles.

Schlachten ramie Linen the only, absolutely ONLY, underwear that HELPS, not hinders, the work of the skin pores.

Send for booklet—which tells why.

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From Gas in Your Stomach

And if it does in your case, take BAALMANN'S GAS TABLETS a few days and every bit of gas and headache will leave you for good.

Because BAALMANN'S GAS TABLETS stop the gas pressure against your heart, which rushes an undue amount of blood to your head and causes what is called congestive headache.

You cannot imagine how thoroughly and lastingly BAALMANN'S GAS TABLETS prevent headache due to Gas. It is simply wonderful how bright and clear they make your head feel.

DO TRY THEM.

These peculiar tablets are sold for 50¢ a bottle by nearly every druggist. If not in stock tell him to get them for you from his wholesaler, or send 50¢ in silver, stamps or money order to Hahnemann Pharmacy, 345 Sutter St., San Francisco.

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BAD LEGS, ETC. CURED WITHOUT CUTTING or tying the veins. Average time, two months. No detention from business. No operation or appliance. I can cure 92 per cent of all cases man or woman. My secret mixture positively cures you. I absolutely remove cramps, pain, swelling, tiredness and disease and it stays so. My cures astonish the people everywhere. Doctors themselves look on amazed and puzzled for I do what they all believed was impossible. EASY, SAFE, SURE. If I can't cure, I won't begin. Don't procrastinate. Prominent Los Angeles officials and citizens and others far off cured and absolutely satisfied and they will be glad to talk with you about it. Patients cured ten to fifteen years ago stay cured. Please send this notice to some afflicted one.

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The Celebrated Clover Leaf Catarrh Remedy is guaranteed to relieve at once or money refunded. Catarrh is likely to pull down your whole system and make you feel miserable. Clover Leaf Catarrh Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Free sample by writing Clover Leaf Pharmacy, Cloverdale, Cal.

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For throat and stomach trouble Chew Cherry's Pine Tar Eucalyptus Gum. This gum holds the oils that blend with the saliva and gives continuous treatment. By mail five 2 cent stamps. P. H. CHERRY, 425 South Hill street.

WHAT IS ACIE-TO-SO?

It is the only remedy that combines Pure Pine Tar with Plants and Herbs

Illustrated Weekly.

Fruitarian Diet.

What It Has Accomplished for an Eminent British Physician.

ROBERT BELL, M.D., is an eminent English physician, and a strong advocate of a fruitarian dietary. Dr. Bell was formerly senior physician to the Glasgow Hospital for Women, physician in charge of cancer research at Battersea Hospital, London, and consulting physician to Lady Margaret Hospital at Bromley, near London. He is author of half a dozen books on cancer, including "The Cancer Scourge, How to Prevent It," and "The Treatment of Cancer Without Operation." He is recognized as a cancer specialist of the highest eminence in the progressive school of medicine. Dr. Bell's personal testimony to the advantages of a fruitarian dietary, after eight years' experience, was published as follows in an English magazine, the Herald of the Golden Age, for January:

"It is over forty years since I commenced the practice of medicine, and during the whole of this period the subject of dietetics has engaged my serious attention. For the majority of these years it was a case of groping in the dark, as I, in ignorance, accepted, as truth, the dogma that flesh food is necessary for the upkeep of the human frame, and this, notwithstanding the fact that its ingestion is responsible for a great many of the diseases which afflict mankind. The force of habit, however, so often responsible for errors of judgment, was sufficient to obscure my vision to such an extent that, in spite of my knowledge of the anatomy of the alimentary canal in man, and the analogy of this to that of the frugivorous animals, and also the great difference both in its structure and length to that of the carnivore, I failed to take advantage of that knowledge to its full extent. And this, I think, is why so many are misled, and still adhere to those habits inaugurated by their barbarous ancestors, and why so much disease is prevalent in this enlightened age."

"Early in the eighties the truth dawned upon me that the undue retention in the colon of the highly offensive material, which a flesh diet is largely responsible for, led me to the conclusion that the absorption of the liquid portion of this into the blood, producing a form of blood poisoning, could have no other effect than that of vitiating the blood, and thus rendering the system prone to disease of every description."

"These views I embodied in a paper to the Lancet, and two years afterward the late Sir Andrew Clark contributed a paper to the same journal on similar lines. Neither of us, however, I may add, were at the time cognizant of the pernicious effect of a flesh diet exercised upon the excreta, and it was not until some years afterward that I realized this, and came to the conclusion that, in this, there existed a potent factor of disease. Is it not strange, then, that in no school of medicine that I know of does the subject of dietetics receive anything approaching to careful consideration as a portion of the curriculum?"

"It will thus be perceived that my environment was not conducive to a quick perception of the evils that constantly threatened one, and which, I may add, threaten every one who is foolish enough to continue ignoring those laws which have been enacted for our guidance, and which our anatomical and physiological conditions clearly point to as conducive to health and a long old age."

"So tenaciously are we liable to adhere to long-established habits, and to be blinded by these, even though health is being sacrificed in the meantime, that so fully of it is frequently not realized before it is too late, hence the prevalence of disease, which in 90 per cent of cases, and I say this advisedly—is preventable. It is not to be wondered at, then, that I became an advocate of a reformed diet, which I adopted eight years ago, so that it will be perceived it took long time for me to come to my senses. My excuse, however, must be that I neglected to avail myself of the logic of facts, and this was due to my vision being obscured by clouds of ignorance, which prevented me recognizing and obeying the dictates of nature and common-sense."

"I now come to describe what a reformed diet has done for me, and, I aver, it would do for every one who is possessed of the good sense to adopt it. Physically, as all my friends constantly testify, it has promoted a healthy vigor, so that now I feel and look a younger man than I did ten years ago. To illustrate this, I showed a photograph I had taken in 1900 to a friend, who did not know me then, and asked him what he thought of it. He replied, it is an excellent likeness, only it looks older than you. Older, mark you, than I do now, and yet it was taken eleven years ago. Then I feel as fit for work as ever I did. I enjoy my food, and eat it to my entire satisfaction, while I derive more benefit from my two meals a day—which I have adopted—than three meals ever afforded me, and which at one time I thought were essential to keep body and soul together."

"Of the effect a reformed diet has had upon my mental powers, I feel I must 'Ca canny,' as we say in Scotland, as that is for other people to judge. What I can say, however, is, and without any wish to be egotistic, is that during the period since I adopted my present mode of life I have accomplished more literary work than can be placed to my credit during the whole of my life, prior to 1900."

"I feel I must apologize if the T has entered so largely into the above remarks, but as my object is to delineate the benefits which have been derived by me

from a reformed diet, and in the hope that many will follow my example, I advance this as my apology to those who take exception to such tautology."

Two Kinds of Socialism.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD D. PINKERTON, the well-known Christian Socialist of Duluth, said in a recent address:

"I asked a crusty old millionaire the other day to contribute to our book fund. He frowned and said: 'So you're a Socialist, eh?'

"'Yes, sir,' said I.

"'Well, tell me what a Socialist is,' said he.

"'But you must tell me first,' said I, 'what sort of Socialist you mean—a political Socialist or a Christian Socialist. For there is a vast difference. The political Socialist says: "What's yours is mine." But the Christian Socialist says: "What's mine is yours.'—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

Another toothache Remedy.

REFERRING to a simple toothache remedy recently published here, a correspondent—who apparently entertains some misgivings in regard to the efficacy of the remedy—sends the following, which is certainly pleasant to take:

"Smith: I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it.

"Jones: Now you don't need any medicine. I had a toothache yesterday, and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the same?

"Smith: I think I will. Is your wife at home now?"

The above is not new. Also it is not bad.

Pain is a Blessing.

IN A recent magazine article the writer asserts that radium "may banish all physical pain in the world." That is a vain expectation, but if it could be realized it would be one of the greatest calamities that ever befall the human race.

Pain is a blessing. It is a warning of nature to show that something is wrong in the human body. To abolish pain would be as sensible as to remove the danger signals from a line of railroad.

Looking Ahead.

CONTRACTOR: I wish to get a permit to dig up the pavement on Main street.

"Why, we can't give you that. There isn't any pavement in Main street."

"I know; but I want the permit so that we can dig up the pavement as soon as there is one."—Chicago Record-Herald.

• • •

Stranger Than Fiction.

"T HAT'S a smart thing I've done," said the doctor to his assistant.

"What's that, doctor?"

"I have put my signature in the column 'cause of death' in this death certificate."—[Tit-Bits.]

TO INQUIRERS.

(The Weekly does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice in individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Illustrated Weekly Magazine is in the hands of the printer ten days before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.)

Sulphur Radium Springs
Colegrove, Los Angeles.

Take Bath in Liquid Sunshine

It soaks and foams like champagne. Drink the most radioactive curative mineral water. It keeps you young, purifies blood, revivifies, rejuvenates your whole body. HOT BATHS cure rheumatism, colds, asthma, poor circulation, paralysis, diabetes, stomach, liver, kidney, bladder, blood. Bright's nervous and female troubles. Makes skin velvety, hair silken. Physician in charge. Send for booklet. Water delivered. Take Melrose ave. cars direct to springs.

DEAF?

YOU SHOULD INVESTIGATE
THE ADJUSTABLE

GLOBE EAR-PHONE

Recommended by many prominent specialists on account of its extremely neat appearance and great efficiency.

Lady Attendant.

GLOBE SPECIALTIES CO., of California

426 LAUGHLIN BLDG., LOS ANGELES

(Over Ville de Paris)

A WONDERFUL REMEDIAL OIL
FOR OUTER APPLICATION.

Unexcelled for the upbuilding and rejuvenation of the body. Highly endorsed by the editor of the Care of the Body. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, express, 25c extra. Otto Carque, 945 W. 12th St., Los Angeles. Send for circular. Also for sale at Van Houten's Health Food Store, 657 S. Hill St., Los Angeles.

Full test free. I cured my Asthma—no relapse—no return of the disease, and

have cured so many others with THIRIAKA that I offer FULL TEST prepared for each sufferer. Neither FAITH nor BELIEF is required—test it yourself. For immediate relief of the spasm and curative treatment, visit the ASTHMA CLINIC, suite 425 Union League Bldg., corner Second and Hill streets. Hours, 11 to 12, and 2 to 4. I SPECIALIZE in Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Rheumatism. If out of city, write.

[279]

Your Home Will Be a Paradise

If you install a Robertson Vacuum Cleaner Plant.

We have the most complete line of stationary and portable Cleaners to fill any requirement.

You will eventually install a Vacuum System, so get busy now.

Vacuum plants installed for \$140.00 and up.

We also carry that well-known "Magic" portable cleaner that everybody is talking about. Call and see us for prices and specifications.

Also carry a complete line of electric and water power washing machines.

"THE HOUSE OF LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

A. M. Smith Specialty Company

413 W. 8th St., Los Angeles.

Phone F2629. Agents wanted everywhere.

The Times Cook Book

NO. 4

Replete with Hygienic, Spanish and other Receipts by famous California Chefs and Skilled Housewives.

Bigger, Better and More Complete than any Previous Issue.

Now Ready and For Sale at Times Offices and all agents.

Price 25 Cents

Postage 5 Cents Extra

For PURE Drinking Water

Read the Editor's Comment.
"I am using a Los Angeles Product, (National Germ-Proof Percolator) and find it in SEVERAL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO ANY FILTER that I have so far come across. It not only PURIFIES THE WATER, but keeps the water delightfully cool."

HARRY BROOK.
Ed. Care of the Body.
The Percolator and Regular 30 day attention 50c month NATIONAL PERCOLATOR CO., (Incorporated).
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You will surely get the ORIGINAL by mentioning this "ad."
See us for territory.



VIBRATORS

We carry a complete line of Electric Vibrators from \$6.00 up.

You can save money by calling to see us before purchasing a Vibrator.

The Perfect 1912 Arnold Vibrator \$19.50
The Hamilton-Beach Vibrator \$14.50

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Phone F2629. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

A MESSAGE TO YOU. The writer (a physician) has for years been teaching the laws governing health. There will live right never need medicine. However, few, if any, naturally, hence medicine is necessary. A course of instruction has been printed telling you what you want to know. This complete course of lectures mailed on receipt of 50c in stamps or Post Office order. If you feel that you need a remedy for constipation, indigestion, or weak kidneys you will find PADRE'S TONIC LAXATIVE the most efficacious that can be procured. It's a very old herbal remedy. This course of lectures and remedies can not be overestimated. Your druggist will supply you with a box of 100 for 25c or mailed to any address on receipt of price. Address, PADRE TONIC LAXATIVE COMPANY, 626 Consolidated Realty Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

RUPTURE

Diseases cured. New German method, superior to all others. Consultation and examination FREE. Half price for 10 days. Blood, Skin, Liver, Kidney, Stomach and all other troublesome diseases cured. All known valuable Electrical and Mechanical appliances. 9 to 4, 7 to 8 Tuesday and Friday. If you write describe disease. German Remedy Co., Room 224 San Fernando Building, 4th and Main streets, Los Angeles.

ARE YOU SICK?

If so, investigate the merits of California Marveline, a wonderful natural disease germ destroyer, blood purifier, tissue builder and health restorer, discovered in the Sierra Nevada Mts. of California. Positively, quickly and cheaply cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema, Piles and all Kidney, Stomach, Bladder, Skin and Blood Diseases. We can prove it. It removes the cause of disease. Call or write for free descriptive pamphlet. It will save your life. Investigate today. Consultation free. California Marveline Co., 625 E. 7th St., Long Beach Office, 29 American Ave.

There and fight," he exclaimed violently, showing that he had been listening to the conversation from a distance. He was allowed to enter the Haskett man's room, and he went in.

Our Special Appliances are Rupture Cures.

P. WATTS,
TUBE SPECIALIST
Building, Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles.

Remedy for Catarrh

Clover Leaf Catarrh Remedy. Catarrh is likely to put whole system and make you ill by first-class druggists by writing Clover Leaf Pharmacy, Cal.

ments"
Callosities, Ingrowing
Feet, Vascular Growth,
Broken Down Arches,
Corsets Removed 25c.

Quail Frame Truss, with
Pad, guaranteed to hold
Rupture comfortable all
the time. Many cases cured
by Attendant. Room 2 Bldg.
625 South Broadway.

We send it to you from
C. Woodward, Hawley, Cal.
a course of treatment
which tells why.

The End of the Line.



(The ex-Emperor: "Looks like a Republican landslide!")

Good Little Poems.

Grammar.

There was a young lady from Kent,
Whose grammar was terribly bent;
She said to her flame:
"I'm so glad you have came,
But I'll miss you so much when you've went."
—[Pittsburgh Post]

We know her quite well, and a blunder
Of hers often rends us asunder;
She said—this is true—
"I seen what to do,
And I done it"—now ain't she the wonder?
—[Altoona Times]

She spends lots of time with a book,
Historical, trashy, or cook,
And she says: "I enjoy
Readin' books, my dear boy,
Cause they learn me so much." Get the hook!
—[Johnstown Democrat]

He coaxed her one morning to fly,
They fell from half-way to the sky;
When asked to explain,
She replied with much pain:
"It almost killed he and I."
—[Chicago Record-Herald]

Morning Song.

Waken, baby! Dreams come true,
Stars have fled and night has ceased;
All the sky is rose and blue,
With the morning vapors fleeced;
See, the day has come for you
From the threshold of the East!

Waken! For the birds anew
Greet the sun-flame from the corn;
Buttercups, agleam with dew,
Open to the touch of morn.
Waken, babe! It is for you
That this dawn-delight is born!
—[Louise Roblin, in Mother's Magazine]

Reflected.

Twice have I seen God's full reflected grace,
Once, when the wailing of a child at birth
Proclaimed another soul had come to earth,
That look shone on and through the mother's face.

And once, when silence, absolute and vast,
Followed the final indrawn mortal breath,
Sudden upon the countenance of death
That supreme glory of God's grace was cast.
—[Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Nautilus.]

Railroad Saves Beautiful Trees.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Some of the so-called soulless corporations are not so soulless after all. At least that opinion is held by residents of Sharpsville and in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio company went to the trouble to purchase extra land for tracks and a station in order to allow two beautiful specimens of silver-leaf maple trees, each nearly seventy-five feet high, to keep on growing on the right of way when by chopping them down many hundreds of dollars could have been saved. When the engineers ran their grades into the town the plans called for the tracks to be laid over the ground now occupied by the pair of stately trees. Then some of the big officials inspected the route and discovered the trees. Incidentally a few lovers of the trees in Sharpsville went to the magnates with "Railroad man, spare that tree." The plea was heeded, and the engineers had to run new lines and make plans for a curved track in order that the trees might stand undisturbed.

Protestantism in France.

[Westminster Gazette:] According to an article in the Revue the number of Protestants in France is decreasing. They now number 700,000. The Lutherans, who numbered more than 250,000 in 1870, can now boast of a membership of only 80,000 in France. The Calvinists are the most numerous sect left, numbering over 500,000. But they are losing ground. At the same time the political influence of the French Protestants is out of all proportion to their numbers. This the writer attributes to their sturdy characters, to their superior system of education, and above all to their great wealth. Their wealth has, however, tended to sap their exclusiveness. They now pay less attention to their religion, and the result is, says the writer in the Revue, that Protestantism in France will in the near future be a thing of the past. This is a rather bold conclusion, and it would be interesting to know if this alleged decrease in the Huguenots is correct.

To Oslize Gas Meters.

[New York Herald:] Gas meters are to advance in the social scale. They are to be placed in the same class as army and navy officers, policemen, firemen and fire horses, all of whom are retired from service when they reach certain ages.

The Public Service Commission is considering the compulsory retirement of gas meters which have reached the age limit of five years. At present the inoffensive but perniciously active little machines are permitted to reach the age of seven before they are chloroformed and tied to a post in the back yard.

As every one knows, a gas meter just gets to going good at the age of five years. A new one is always stiff, smells so of fresh paint and works in a slow, jerky fashion, taking no account of gas other than that which flows through it. At the age of five it is working

smoothly and goes cheerily about its master's business; then and then only has a meter the requisite experience and facility to measure 2000 feet where only 1000 were counted before. Hence is there mounting in the most exclusive gas-producing circles. It was threatened to produce Dr. Osier before the Public Service Commission as an expert witness on the age limit.

Restrictions on Pulque Drinking.

[Mexican Herald:] Pulque shops must close earlier and restaurants may remain open later was the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Abraham Gonzalez, Minister of Gobernacion, announced last night that after January 15 all places where pulque was sold must close at 6 p.m. except on Sundays and holidays, when the closing hour would be at noon. Restaurants, by paying a higher license, may remain open until 3 o'clock in the morning. Furthermore, the tax on pulque is to be advanced from 3 centavos the hectoliter to a peso.

CANCER

In Woman's Breast

Always begins a small lump and will always poison deep in the armpit, then KILLS QUICKLY.

I Will Give \$1000

If I Fail to Cure,
and I will forfeit \$1000 if I do not EXCEL ANY OTHER DOCTOR IN.

NO KNIFE, OR PAIN —

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

I absolutely cure in Ten Days.

WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

New wonderful discovery. 9999 Cured. Any Tumor, Lump or Sore on the Limbs, Face, Body, in Cancer, It never Pains — IT POISONS TO DEATH. 120-page book sent free. Testimonials of thousands cured after others failed.

WRITE TO SOME.
Address DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY for the Book
"Strictly Reliable—Best Cancer Specialist Living."
8747 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.
Kindly mail this to someone with cancer.

Are You Suffering From
Painful Afflictions of the
Feet, Broken Down
Arches, Deformities?
Call On Us for Relief.

There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the market to correct flat foot that are made over a form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent of the cases. The reason is that there are different ligaments in the foot that may be affected and thus cause pain in the various joints. Our Arch Supports are made by perfect measurements, and an Arch Support to relieve every case. WESTERN ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCE CO., 731 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

The Deaf Can Hear

Natural tones, music, the softest voices, without effort. A month's trial of the STOLZ ELECTROPHONE at home proves it. Hundreds in use in Southern California. Write, or if you can, call at our office in Los Angeles and arrange for easy, inexpensive home test of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid to deaf or partially deaf people.

THE STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO.,
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W. F. Thurston, M. D.; M.R.C.S., Eng.

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Special attention to Diseases of the Skin, Kidney, Bladder and Prostate. Chronic Diseases, 221½ South Spring St. Rooms 10-11-12. Office Hours—10-12, 2-4 and 6:30 to 7:30.

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Swedish Institute
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Bdwy. 122, Across from Good Samaritan Hospital. Room 818.
We Practice a System of Drugs and Non-Operative Methods of Healing.

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512 Bryson Bldg. 145 S. Spring.
Free Health Talks every Thursday, 2:30 p.m. 40-page Hygiene Book free. Dora B. Smart Manager. Hours 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. AMB Bdwy 5943.

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ARCH SUPPORTS, ELASTIC HOSIERY.
Yucca Artificial Limbs.

Western Aspetic Furniture Co.,
Sole Proprietors
2124 S. Hill.
DOWN STAIRS.

CROSS EYES

When your child's eyes are turned in, commonly called cross eyes, the cause is generally attributed to some disease of the head such as measles or whooping cough. But the true cause in every case is a congenital defect of vision. It is therefore only reasonable to assume that the surest and safest way to straighten the eyes and improve the sight is by properly fitted glasses. During 40 years of experience in that line I have straightened many eyes where several operations have failed. DR. A. POLASKY, Oculist and Optician, 539½ S. Broadway.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS CASES

Neuroses, Fears, Depression, Hysteria, Obsession, Paroxysms, Insanity, Suicidal and other Manias, etc., permanently reduced to genuine well being by rational psycologic procedure.

Dr. Haydon Rochester, Psychopathologist
1532 ORANGE STREET, SUITE 102.
Hours 2 to 4 and by Appointment. Phone, Wilshire 2-1222.

THE TRAFFIC

current that flows on the cr

strated Weekly.

Feb. 17, 1912.] 17

THE TRAFFIC RUSH OF LOS ANGELES.



that flows on the crowded streets.

[357]

ily about its master's business; a meter the requisite exposure 2000 feet where only 1000. Hence is there mourning gas-producing circles. It was Dr. Osler before the Public an expert witness on the age

on Pulque Drinking. Pulque shops must close earlier than open later was the decision meeting Tuesday.

Minister of Gobernacion, said after January 15 all places must close at 6 p.m. except on when the closing hour would be by paying a higher license, may close in the morning. Further, is to be advanced from 75 to a peso.

CANCER

In Woman's Breast
begins a small lump and will point deep in the armpit, then quickly.

Will Give \$1000.
If I Fail to Cure,
will forfeit \$1000 if I do not
ANY OTHER DOCTOR LIVES.

NO KNIFE OR PAIN —
NO PAY UNTIL CURED.
Quickly cure in Ten Days.
WRITTEN GUARANTEE.
wonderful discovery. Cured.
Lump or Sore on the Lip.
Belly, Tongue or Cancer. It never
IT POISON TO DEATH. 228.
not sent free. Testimonials of
cured after others failed.
TO SOME.

R. CHAMLEY for the Book
"Cancer Specialist Living."
STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.
to someone with cancer.

Are You Suffering From
painful Afflictions of the
Teeth, Broken Down
Bones, Deformities?

Call On Us for Relief.

Supporters put on the market to
made over a form, and in some
There is no ready-made Arch
way that will give the desired
cent of the cases. The reason
alignments in the foot that may
pain in the various joints. Our
perfect measurements, and are
size. WESTERN ORTHOPEDIC
Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

Deaf Can Hear

music, the softest voices, without
months' trial of the STOLZ ELECTROPHONE.
at home proves it. Hundreds in
every California. Write, or if you
our office in Los Angeles and ar-
any inexpensive home test of the
satisfactory hearing aid for
fully deaf people.

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO.
Sixth and Main.
Bldg.

M. D.; M.R.C.S., Eng.
(Hot Springs, Ark.)
cases of the Skin, Kidney,
Chronic Diseases, 22½ South
-12.
2-4 and 6:30 to 7:30.

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945 West
Seventh St.
Samaritan Hospital. Home 5342.
Diseases and Non-Operative
of Healing.

WAY TO HEALTH
son Bldg. 145 S. Spring St.
Thursday, 2:30 p.m. 400.
Dora B. Smart Ramsell,
a.m. to 4:30 p.m. A2819.

BRACES, YUCCA JACKETS,
ELASTIC HOSIERY.
Official Limbs.

atic Furniture Co.,
proprietors
IN STAIRS. Main 4889

S EYES

urned in, commonly called Squint,
attributed to some disease of child-
hood, cough. But the true cause
defect of vision. It is therefore
at the surest and safest way to
the sight is by properly fitted
experience in that line. I have
several operations have failed.
and Optician, 52½ S. Broadway.

NERVOUS CASES

Hysteria, Obsession, Perversions,
Manias, etc., permanently restored
and psychologic procedure.

er, Psychopathologist
BRENT, SUITE 106.
ment. Phone, Wilshire 5292.

We Prove It to You Free
C. Woodard, Sawtelle, Cal.
have taken a course of treatment.

Investigation of the War Department is
now, as an outgrowth of the controversy
which led to resignation of Adm. Gen. Alvin

outward air of carefree negligence, ap-
parently busying themselves with the
publication of Mexican socialist doc-
trines. Outwardly they seem to have

there and fight," he exclaimed vio-
lently, showing that he had been lis-
tening to the conversation from a

his affairs. Mr. Lord had never
allowed to enter the Haslett man-

Haslett went to him either in

Ten Thousand Millions.

By Tom Fitch.

Copyright, 1911.

XV.

"PLANS OF MICE AND MEN GANG AFT A-GLEY."

[CONTINUED.]

MORNINGS business offices were on the west side of Broadway, below Trinity Church, but he gave attention to his large and increasing correspondence in his rooms at the Hoffman House, where he had a suite of apartments fronting on Broadway.

The largest room in this suite had always been reserved by the proprietors for a private dining-room, but Morning insisted upon its constituting a part of his apartments, and as he permitted the hotel-keepers to name their own price, it was reluctantly surrendered to him. In this room Morning had a large-sized phonograph receiver fitted into the wall opposite his desk, the instrument itself being placed on a long table against the partition in the adjacent room. A cord which swung over the desk was fastened to a lever connected with an electric motor, also in the next room.

It was Morning's habit each day after breakfast to seat himself at his desk, open his letters, pull the cord which started the electric motor, and talk his replies to the letters into the phonograph receiver. The instrument in the next room was arranged to hold a cylinder of sufficient length to receive a communication an hour in length. After Morning had completed this portion of his daily labors, it was the duty of his secretary to remove the cylinders, and place them in other phonographs where two and sometimes three clerks received their contents and reduced the same to typewritten manuscript.

This simple contrivance had still another use. Morning knew that there was no such fruitful source of business difficulties and consequent litigation as that which emanated from misunderstanding or misrepresentation of verbal communications. He endeavored therefore to conduct all important business conversations in this room, and all the utterances of either party were recorded by the faithful and unerring phonograph, and the cylinders upon which they were reported were properly labeled, dated, and stored away. He did not fail in any instance to inform the person with whom he was conversing that all their words were thus finding accurate record.

One day while Morning was in Chicago—where he had gone to perfect the organization of a Labor Aid Corporation—the great financier, Mr. Arnold Claybank, stopped at the Hoffman House on his way downtown, and ordered a choice dinner for three to be served at 7 o'clock that day.

"And have it served in the room fronting on Broadway, where we always dine," said the millionaire.

"Very sorry, Mr. Claybank," answered the clerk, "but that room is at present rented to Mr. David Morning, as part of his suite, and when he is in town he uses it as a room in which to receive and answer his correspondence; at present he is in Chicago."

"If he is in Chicago," said the Wall-street magnate, "you can have our dinner served in the room as usual. It will not disturb him certainly, even if he should know of it, and he is not likely to know of it unless you tell him. I have dined in that room with my friends at least once a week during the last twenty years, and, not supposing you would ever rent it for other purposes, I have already invited them to meet me there this evening. I don't like to change, in fact I won't change, and if you will not accommodate me I will take my patronage elsewhere."

After some hesitation, the clerk agreed to have dinner served in the room desired, and at 7 o'clock that evening Arnold Claybank, with his guests, William Borden and John Gray, assembled to discuss both the menu and the subject of their gathering.

Not until the last course was removed, the Burgundy on the table, the cigars lighted, and the waiter excused from further attendance, did the great capitalists approach the real subject of their meeting. Mr. Claybank observed that they might need writing materials, and, stepping to Morning's desk, he seated himself therewith and pulled what he supposed to be a bell cord that would summon a waiter. No waiter appeared in answer to the supposed summons, and Claybank, taking a note-book and pencil from his pocket, remarked that they would serve his purpose.

These three gentlemen had dined well, and should have been in a pleasant frame of mind toward the world, for good dinners are, or ought to be, humanizing in their tendencies. Yet there are natures which will remain unaffected even by terrapins, Maryland style, and roasted canvasback duck, assimilated by the aid of Lafitte and Pommery Sec., and no tigers crouching in the jungle were ever more merciless or conscienceless in their rapacity than these three black-coated capitalists.

Arnold Claybank was the leading spirit of the conclave. His wealth was popularly estimated at \$100,000,000. He had inherited none of it. At 35 years of age he was a dry-goods merchant in an interior city in Ohio, possessed of less than \$100,000. During his fre-

The Golden Story of a Mountain of Gold.

quent visits to New York to purchase goods he was in the habit of "taking a flyer" in the stock market. These flyers proved so continuously successful and added so largely to his capital, that in a few years he closed out his dry-goods business, removed permanently to the metropolis, bought a seat in the stock board, and soon became known as one of the boldest and shrewdest operators in the street.

He was rapid and usually accurate in judgment, and always possessed of the courage of his convictions. He was as cunning as the gray fox, to which he was often likened. He was suave in manner, but merciless in the execution of his plans. He was identified in the public mind with several of the boldest and most unscrupulous operations in the history of Wall street, and his millions had steadily and rapidly increased until now, at sixty years of age, he was one of the acknowledged kings of New York finance.

William Borden was about the same age as Claybank, and had many of the qualities of that gentleman, lacking, however, his courage and his quickness of comprehension and movement. He was a gambler by birth, education and instinct, and a gambler who never failed to use all advantages possible.

Thirty years before he had been a clothing merchant and dealer in city, county, and legislative warrants at Portland, Oregon. He furnished the impeachable legislators when they came down from the mountain counties with an outfit of clothing; he discounted their salaries at 3 per cent. per month; he was usually the custodian of the lobby funds, and he could always introduce Senators or Assemblymen to a quiet game of "draw," where, whenever a huge "pot" was in dispute, Borden could usually be found safely entrenched behind the winning hand.

When the Comstock mines began to yield their great output of silver in 1875-77, the Borden brothers located in San Francisco, made their homes on Pine and California streets, and gambled in mining stocks from the vantage ground of secret knowledge, for in every mine were one or more miners under pay, not only from the mining company, but from William Borden. In 1879, when the transactions in the stock board of San Francisco had dwindled to a tittle of their former magnitude, and when the sand-lot agitators succeeded in grafting their ideas of finance and taxation upon the organic law of California, William Borden and his brother Abraham gathered their assets together and joined the exodus of millionaires. In New York City they opened a bankers' and brokers' office, and were now accounted as jointly the possessors of \$80,000,000, the management of which was left almost exclusively to William.

John Gray was an insignificant-looking old man of '70. From his unkempt beard, watery eyes, shrinking manner and small stature, he might have been taken for a Congressional door-keeper who had seen better days. In truth, there was, under his ignoble exterior, one of the broadest, wildest, and best-informed minds in America. He was the acknowledged leader of Wall street in ability and resources. His wealth was estimated at quite \$150,000,000, and it had been created by himself in about forty-five years.

He began life as a Vermont peddler, but at the age of 25 carried his New England education, his capacity for calculation, his retentive memory, his frugal habits, and his tireless energy into New York City, where he began as porter and messenger in the office of a broker. He soon learned the history and methods of the principal operators of the Wall street of that day, and his savings were shrewdly, quietly and boldly invested on "points" which he picked up while delivering messages or awaiting replies. He soon accumulated a large sum of money, yet he kept his humble place, and his employer never suspected when he paid the faithful porter his \$75 at the end of the month, that the quiet and deferential young man could have purchased not only his employer's business, but the building in which it was conducted.

Gray remained as porter and messenger for five years, declining all offers which were made to him of promotion to a desk and a higher salary. The place he held gave him opportunities which could be obtained in no other way. None suspected the quiet and stolid-looking man who seemed so dull of comprehension when any verbal message was intrusted to him; and words were dropped and conversations held in his presence which, when fitted by his quick and comprehensive brain into other words and conversations held in other offices, often enabled him to forecast events. The man who by any means is accurately advised of the real intentions of the leaders of Wall street a day or even an hour before their execution, has a key to wealth, and Gray used this key, conducting all his operations through one broker, who was pledged to secrecy.

At the time of the great deal in Harlem, so successfully engineered before the war by Commodore Vanderbilt, Gray was still occupying his place as messenger. He overheard a conversation held in the Commodore's private office between that gentleman and his confidential clerk, and, comprehending the magnitude of the opportunity, he directed that all his resources, which then amounted to nearly \$200,000, be placed in Harlem stock. He was enabled under the system of margins which prevailed in Wall street to purchase \$2,000,000 worth of the stock, which he sold at an average

advance of 50 per cent., clearing \$1,000,000 by the operation.

The old commodore, who had himself made \$4,000,000 by the deal, found that somebody had been sharing profits with him to the extent of \$1,000,000, and, supposing that this was the result of guesswork, he used means to discover who was the cunning operator, and what were the sources of his information. With much difficulty he traced the transactions to John Gray, and, remembering the presence of that young man in the anteroom at the time of giving directions to his confidential clerk, he was not at a loss to determine how it came about.

The commodore considered that Gray had gained \$1,000,000 which should have come to his own safety, and he determined to "give the young fellow a lesson, sir," as he said to his confidential clerk. That morning Gray's employer received—to his great surprise—call from Vanderbilt, who, to his greater surprise, informed him of the true status of his messenger, who had become a millionaire. Gray's employer had promised to assist in the scheme which Vanderbilt had formed for punishing Gray, and "stripping him of his ill-gotten gains, sir." Vanderbilt required only that Gray's employer should next send Gray to Vanderbilt's office, with a verbal message, inquiring "what is to be done about Erie?"

The next day Gray called and delivered his message to the commodore in his private office.

"Take a seat, young man, until I can write a note," was the direction, and Gray deferentially seated himself on the edge of a chair, and gazed at the commodore stolidly while the commodore penned the following: "Buy all the Erie offered at market rates up to \$35 C. V." This note the commodore placed in an envelope, which he directed but apparently forgot to seal, and handed it to Gray, who thereupon departed. As the door closed behind the messenger, the veteran lay smote himself upon the sides, and threw his head back and laughed.

Gray noticed that the envelope was not sealed, and before he reached the bottom of the stairs, he possessed himself of its contents.

Then he fell into a train of thought. Erie was selling at \$37, and Gray was thoroughly posted as to its resources, liabilities and business of the road, and how very nearly who were the principal stockholders. He knew that the commodore held fully one-third of the capital stock of Erie, which had cost him not more than \$30 a share, and he also knew that the old gentleman had been for some time selling his stock at \$37 as fast as he could do so without breaking the market. This seven was really a nursed price for the stock; it was more than the condition and prospects of the road warranted, and Gray did not believe that Vanderbilt intended to purchase any great quantity, even at \$37, that it would be possible for him to run the stock at \$53 without purchasing the entire amount.

Gray delivered the note to his employer, and said that gentleman if he might be excused for half an hour to attend to some matters of business of his own. His absence was graciously granted and Gray watched to the door of the office of the broker who had bought and sold his Harlem stock. The young employer walked to the office of the expectant commodore and informed him that the young man had not followed the bait, for he had gone to the office of his broker, probably to order large purchases of Erie.

Vanderbilt thanked the broker, assured him that the division of the spoils he should not be forgotten, and authorized him in furtherance of their project to purchase all the Erie offered up to \$42, to which Gray had proposed to run the stock before letting it drop.

Gray directed his broker to purchase Erie in share lots, beginning at \$37 and to follow the market up to \$53, if it reached that figure, but not to purchase more than 5000 shares in all. Having given this direction, he walked into the back office of a few brokers who, although leaders in the market, had now succeeded in obtaining any business from Vanderbilt, and between them and that gentleman there was a business feud of long standing. The quiet messenger was well known to the head of the firm, who greeted him pleasantly.

"What can I do for you, Gray?" said he.

"I would like to take your time for not more than five minutes," said Gray.

"I am pretty busy," said the gentleman. "But I will try and oblige you," and he led the way to an inner office.

The broker's eyes distended with astonishment as Gray rapidly told how he had made such use of his opportunities as porter and messenger as to accumulate, by speculation, a large sum of money, and that he desired now to employ their firm in an operation which, for reasons of his own, he did not care to intrust to his regular broker.

The gentleman smilingly agreed to accept Mr. Gray's business, and opened his eyes still wider when Gray took from his pockets large packages containing bonds and securities to the amount of half a million dollars, and depositing them as collateral, directed the broker to sell all the Erie for which he could find buyers at \$40 and over, and to buy it whenever it went below \$35.

That day Eric mounted, Vanderbilt's purchases and the \$32, at which figure an immediate fall in value followed. Then it fell rapidly point by point under the influence of a technical correction, to \$32, at which figure it remained until the close of the day.

Mr. Gray's regular broker, who had 5000 shares of Erie at \$37 to \$42, and averaging about \$40,000, was the highest point reached by Gray. Gray must lose about \$20,000.

And Mr. Gray's new broker, who had 30,000 shares of Erie at \$37 to \$42, had been purchased at an average price to Mr. Gray of \$540,000, which was a check.

And when the returns were old commodore, and that was kind-hearted and courageous, owned more Erie than ever, at which he had sold a small amount. That the rattle which he had fallen upon his own shoulder and clothed himself with cur-

note, this time not to John Gray himself, which read:

"Young fellow you are a

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The friendship cemented at great capitalist and the ex-

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A year after the sun went the Yankee peddler was worth

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controlling interest.

John Gray was an exemplary good neighbor, and in a small wa-

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"I suppose," said Arnold Clay-

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pose of.

"Our purpose," said Borden, "is

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"Exactly," said Claybank. "Now

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Ten Story of Gold.

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Gray deferentially seated his

chair, and gazed at the carpet

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it whenever it went below \$2.

That day Erie mounted, under the pressure of Vanderbilt's purchases and the flurry created thereby, to \$1, at which figure an immense quantity changed hands. Then it fell rapidly point by point back to 37, and, under the influence of a temporary panic, went down to \$22, at which figure it rallied and mounted to \$35, where it stood at the close of the day.

Mr. Gray's regular broker reported to him purchases of 5000 shares Erie at prices ranging from \$1 to \$12, and averaging about \$39. He regretted that Mr. Gray had not authorized a sale at \$43.25, which was the highest point reached, and at closing figures Mr. Gray must lose about \$20,000.

And Mr. Gray's new brokers reported to him sales of 10,000 shares of Erie at an average of \$41.50, which had been purchased at an average of \$34.50, with a profit to Mr. Gray of \$540,000, which they held subject to his stock.

And when the returns were all in at the office of the commodore, and that white-whiskered, choleric, red-hearted and courageous old bull found that he owned more Erie than ever, at higher prices than those at which he had sold a small part of his holdings, and that the rattan which he had prepared for Gray had fallen upon his own shoulders, he stormed for a while and clothed himself with cursing as with a garment, and then he cooled off and laughed. Then he sent a note, this time not to John Gray's employer, but to Mr. Gray himself, which read as follows:

"Young fellow you are a genius. Come and dine with me at 6 o'clock today, at Delmonico's. C. V."

The friendship cemented at that dinner, between the great capitalist and the ex-messenger—for Gray had no more to his duties as porter—continued until the day of the commodore's death.

Gray continued to operate in Wall street, both in small and large ways, and seldom made a loss. When at first loud mutterings of the civil conflict began to shake the land, he became a heavy purchaser of tar, resin, and cotton, and later, of gold. When the Union army was defeated and the day looked darkest, and gold mounted to \$28 premium, he never faltered in his belief in the ultimate triumph of the nation, and he sold oil and bought government bonds, and margined one against the other, and risked little and gained much.

A year after the sun went down upon Appomattox the Yankee peddler was worth \$20,000,000, and ten years past he was worth \$50,000,000. He abandoned such stock operations as were dependent for their success upon the men's movements and plans, and only engaged in such as he could absolutely control. He gambled only with marked cards and loaded dice. He bought a collection of the stocks and bonds of badly-managed and bankrupt railroads. He consolidated them, re-equipped them, built feeders, opened new sources of traffic, and doubled, trebled and quadrupled his investments.

He sold short the stock of a prosperous railroad and, aided by purchase of proxies, the control of its management. He cut rates, diminished traffic, enlarged spaces, and passed dividends until he depreciated the value of the stock to a point where he could gain gains by covering his shorts, and other millions by again restoring the road to prosperity. In one instance, by his paid emissaries, he promoted a general strike, until through riot and fires and suspension of railroads the stock of the afflicted corporation was depressed to the price at which he desired to purchase a controlling interest.

Mr. Gray was an exemplary father and husband, a good neighbor, and in a small way, generous and charitable; but in his larger dealings with mankind he was a moral idiot, without conscience or perception. The world is no better for his life; the youth of the land is the worse for his example of successful scoundrelism, and those who wish well to their country and their kind have a right to stand beside his coffin and thank God that he is dead.

"I suppose," said Arnold Claybank, "that we all understand the general outlines of our project, and this meeting is for the purpose of talking over details."

"Our purpose," said Borden, "is to comprehend it, is to use the power that we have in our hands to make ourselves about \$50,000,000 apiece."

"We need not, I think, discuss that question," said Gray.

"Exactly," said Claybank. "Now I propose that we list the securities which we shall place in our pool, at closing quotations of the Stock Exchange today, at \$1 being credited with his contributions. The total contributed will aggregate in value about \$150,000,000, at present market prices, and as nearly as possible will be contributed by us equally. It is also understood that the stocks and bonds placed in the pool will constitute the entire holdings of each and every one of us, in that class of property. Am I correct?"

"Quite so," said Mr. Gray.

"That is also my understanding," said Borden.

"Very well," resumed Claybank, "these securities are to be placed in the offices of different brokers and turned into cash as rapidly as possible without breaking the market. The public will, I think, take them only within a week, for the market is rising and permanent as well as speculative investment is in order."

"And then we lock up the cash for which we sell the stock," said Borden.

"Not immediately," rejoined Claybank, "it must be in the banks in the usual channels for a time, or there will be no money for them to loan to the buyers of stocks. Having sold our own securities, we will next turn to sell short at ruling prices to as large an extent as possible."

"Our plan is admirable," said Mr. Gray. "We will arrange at the banks for borrowing all the money,

that they can spare without suspending payment, and we will compel them to withdraw all loans now out. Through our joint and separate control of, and influence with, the officers and directors, we ought to be able to borrow in this city and in Boston and Philadelphia as much as \$150,000,000, which added to \$150,000,000 received from sale of our stocks, will give us control of \$300,000,000 in cash."

"Will they loan so much as \$150,000,000 even upon the personal security of such men as we?" said Borden.

"They will not be asked to do so," said Gray. "The money borrowed can be sealed up and left as special deposits in their vaults as security for itself with a small margin to cover interest."

"That interest, if we borrow for thirty days at 6 per cent., on \$150,000,000 will amount to \$750,000; and that amount we lose out of our pockets; and the interest on our own \$150,000,000 which will be idle for a month will be another \$750,000. It makes us \$500,000 each to lose. It is a great deal of money to lose," said Borden.

"That," said Claybank, "is all we lose and is practically all we risk. It is essential to the success of our plans that for a brief period we shall withdraw from the channels of commerce a large portion of the money of the country. We cannot withdraw it unless we control it; we cannot control it unless we borrow it; and we cannot borrow it without paying bank rates of interest upon it."

"How," said Gray, "do you propose to supply the necessary margins for the stock which we sell short? When you borrow stock on a rapidly-falling market, the loaner expects at some time a reaction, and an equally rapid advance, and you will have to give him a pretty big margin beyond the money which you receive from a sale of the borrowed stock."

"We shall have for that purpose," replied Claybank, "the \$150,000,000 received from the sale of our own stock. This, at 50 per cent. fall in prices, will margin borrowings of \$300,000,000 of stock, and this money we can arrange to have locked up in special deposits as well as the money we borrow."

"And to how low a point shall we put prices before we commence to cover?" said Borden.

"That," replied Claybank, "will be a matter for future consideration. My present impression is that we can by thus locking up the currency bear the market one-half. We must not proceed so far as we might go, or we will ruin everybody, so that there will be no investors to purchase stocks when we wish to sell them again after we have loaded up for a rise."

"And how much will we make by bearing 50 per cent?" asked Borden.

"It is easily calculated," replied Claybank. "If our plans succeed we sell \$150,000,000 of our own holdings at present prices. In order to bear the market 50 per cent. below present prices, we must continue to sell down, diminishing the quantity we sell as prices recede, and when we begin to cover we must buy all we can at the lowest point, diminishing our purchases as prices advance. Those not familiar with such things would be surprised to know that the ebb and flow of values in the stock market is almost as regular and can be almost as certainly predicted as the movement of the tides. Such a movement as we propose is artificial, yet, to an extent, it will be similarly controlled by the influences of human nature. If we sell \$150,000,000 of stock at an average of say 100, and \$300,000,000 at an average of \$80, and buy it all back at an average of \$60, we will gain \$120,000,000, and that, I think, is about all that we can calculate upon."

"But have you considered, gentlemen, the other side of the question?" said Gray. "Have you fully considered whether there may not exist influences that will defeat us? Depend upon it, once we inaugurate this raid, our rivals in business will plot to overthrow us. Such great newspapers as are not in our control will denounce us. The Treasury Department at Washington, which is under the control of the Farmers' Alliance party, will use every effort to break down our combination, and we shall be howled at generally as ghouls and villains. I do not care much about the public or the newspapers, but we must take every possible precaution against failure."

"That is right," said Claybank, "I have considered all these things—and I do not see how our plan can be defeated. The newspapers may denounce us, but cannot overthrow our plan, which, at last is very simple. We produce a panic and depression of prices by locking up the circulating medium, and prices can only be advanced by unlocking the money and restoring it, or other money in its place to the channels of commerce. The money which we lock up in special deposits must remain in the bank vaults until we release it. No bank officer would for any reason or under any pressure dare to touch a special deposit. It would be a penitentiary offense to tamper with it."

"Are you sure," said Gray, "that other capitalists may not combine and provide other money to take the place of that which we lock up?"

"The only other very large sum of money in the country within the control of anybody," replied Claybank, "is \$300,000,000 in the treasury vaults at Washington. The law authorizing government deposits in banks, as well as the law authorizing bond purchases in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, have, as you know, been repealed. There are absolutely but two ways to get that \$300,000,000 out of the treasury vaults. One is by the ordinary disbursements of government, which would take a year or more, and the other is by somebody depositing, under the recent law, gold bars to that amount, and nobody in the world is able to command \$300,000,000, or \$100,000,000, or even \$50,000,000 in gold or silver bullion."

"The new mining capitalist, David Morning, might

supply the bars from his mine in Arizona if we gave him a few years' time," said Gray.

"Yes, and if we gave him time he would be crank enough to do it," replied Claybank. "But we won't give him time. How much does his mine yield, anyhow?"

"It has yielded up to the time over \$100,000,000 in solid gold," said Borden. "I hear that it is nearly worked out, but nobody can get into it, and you can't tell anything about it. If it continues to yield at that rate for a few years, that fellow is going to make us all some trouble. He is crazy as a loon."

"Even \$100,000,000, if he has that amount in money, might disarrange our plans," said Gray.

"He has blown all his cash in with his San Francisco Labor Aid Company and in building blocks for clerks and poor people. The Jews are down on him because he follows the example of Russia and discriminates against them, or his trustees do. A Jew knows a good thing when he finds it, and there were 18,000 applications from Jew clerks for the privilege of renting apartments in the Morning blocks, and the committee made up a mean trick to get rid of them. They required every man who applied for rooms to answer whether it was easier to fill a bobtail flush or a sequence, and they refused to pass those who answered the question, on the ground that they knew too much about draw poker to have good moral characters."

"I do not see," said Claybank, after the laughter at Borden's story had subsided, "that we need take Mr. Morning into consideration as a disturbing element in our present plans. If the present output of his mine shall continue, it must, by and by, greatly advance prices of stocks and all other property, but that is in the future."

"Have we anything further to consider?" said Gray.

"I think," replied Claybank, rising, that we understand each other perfectly. I will have triplicate copies made of our agreement, which we can execute in my office tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, where we will have our stocks brought at the same time. This Burghundy is the genuine article, Clos Voguet, vintage of 1875. I propose as a parting toast success to our enterprise."

And the phonograph needle in the adjoining room wrote in mystic scratches upon the wax: "Success to our enterprise." Then came the shuffling of feet, the sound of a closing door, and the faint buzz of the electric motor until it ceased and silence reigned.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Most Uniformed Men in the World.

[Tit-Bits:] Among the many peculiar distinctions which might be claimed by the German Emperor, even among kings, is the possession of the largest number of uniforms any one being has ever worn.

History.

Illustrated Weekly.

houses without the lines paid a their comforts, for unceasing care to guard against British. January morning a force of surrounded the house in which "Light Horse Harry," the Lee was staying, but Lee and the doors and windows and drove. Lee was the son of Washington and Beauty," and the general was in the young man. For the secured Lee's promotion. Quarters were at first in a tent or present in the Valley Forge Museum of preservation, for Americans how to make things that would into a two-story house owned Potts, who was also the proprietor of the mill. This house, which is still near the tip of the tongue of land and the Schuylkill. It is only and contained at that time but five



[261.]



[261.]

abin was constructed for the general house has today the same doors and contains many articles of interest. Washington's hair, one of from Ft. Moultrie, and a powder horn. From the house an underpass to the river, and it is supposed that way by which Washington was in a British attack. Mrs. Washington following to Valley Forge seated on a glistening, but the fact is that she did not until February. She is pictured as a pretty kind of woman, who helped the suffering soldiers. Years near headquarters said: "A new woman so busy from early night as was Lady Washington, the sick soldiers. Every day, wives of the officers in camp, women, were invited to Mrs. in knitting socks, patching garments for the poor soldiers, when in each hand, and a single attention to hut seeking the most needed the comforts to them in her heart with her, for I was a widow, whose young wife was with her to particularly touch the heart after she had given him some

delicious food she had prepared with her own hands, she knelt down by his straw pallet and prayed earnestly for him and his wife with her sweet and solemn voice. I shall never forget the scene."

On the whole, the army was pretty well housed, and the men would have been fairly comfortable had they been properly supplied with food, clothing and bedding. But the government was practically bankrupt, Congress meddled, the commissary department broke down, and the depreciation of the paper currency was so great that the pay of officers and men amounted to a pittance. While men froze to death, "hogsheads of shoes, stockings and clothing were lying at different points on the roads and in the woods, perishing for want of teams, or the money to pay teamsters." "The unfortunate soldiers," wrote Lafayette, "were in want of everything; they had neither coats, nor hats, nor shirts; their feet and legs froze till they grew black, and it was often necessary to amputate them."

Three times during the winter the army was entirely without provisions of any sort, and once for six days went without meat. "No meat!" "No meat!" sounded from cabin to cabin, and Washington himself realized that human nature could not endure much more. Horses perished by hundreds, and, "without a murmur," weakened men, with tattered clothing and uncoveted feet, "did patiently yoke themselves to little carts of their own making, or load their wood and provisions on their backs."

During one of the meat famines Surgeon Waldo wrote in his diary: "What have you for dinner, boys? nothing but fire cake and water, sir." At night: "Gentlemen, the supper is ready." What is your supper, sir? "Fire cake and water, sir." The Lord send that our commissary of purchase may live on fire cake and water. I am ashamed to say it, but I am tempted to eat hams if I could find them—or even a whole hog—so I feel as if I could eat one."

Later in the winter high officers were forced to attend grand parade and mount guard in a sort of dress-up gown made of an old blanket or woolen bed cover. On one occasion a party of aides gave a supper to which no one was admitted who had a whole pair of stockings. The dinner was well attended.

Most of the officers gave nearly the whole of their savings to the suffering men. One such named Slaughter reduced to a single shirt, and when this was being washed was forced to wrap himself in a blanket. From the waist of the shirt he had wristbands and a collar made to complete his uniform for parade. Many of the other officers were still worse off, having no stockings at all. Washington daily invited the officers in order to dine with him, and Slaughter, being so well dressed, frequently went in the place of others who were unable to attend because of lack of decent clothing.

Meanwhile the British lived comfortably in Philadelphia. They had gold with which to buy supplies, as the Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers, scorning continental bills, flocked into the city with herds and wagonloads of produce, while British ships constantly sailed up the Delaware bearing supplies from England. The winter was by far the gayest which the brotherly love had ever experienced. There was much gaming, and dissipation in grosser forms was prevalent. The social galettes culminated in the "Mischianza" in May. Triumphal arches and grand barriers were built; scenery and gorgeous dresses were provided. The ceremonies began with grand regatta on the river, and later there was a tournament in which six knights of "the Burning Bush" and six of "the Blended Rose" jostled between English and an American "Queen of Beauty." The tournament was closed with fireworks and a grand ball. Among the most prominent participants were Capt. Andre and Capt. Whipple, soon to be the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Washington's worries during this terrible winter included the miserable "Conway Cabal," a plot to replace him in favor of Gates. Little wonder that strong though he was, Washington despaired of earthly aid turned to heaven for assistance. The Quaker Capt. Potts was one day passing through a wood headquarters when he heard a voice, and, looking into a thicket, discovered the general on his knees in a state of devotion to the Ruler of the universe. At that moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. . . . He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous conflict; he wept at the thought of that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might bring on his country, and with the patriot's passion for spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eyes of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that which guides the starry host. Soon as the general had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house, and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife.

"Hugh! Isaac!" she said with tenderness, "thee art so agitated; what's the matter?" Indeed, my dear, I have seen this day what I shall never forget. Now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington is not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still shall I be disappointed if God do not through me perform some great thing for this country."

No less joyful to the waiting army was the news brought to Valley Forge on the 18th of June that the British had evacuated Philadelphia. The long months of suffering and discouragement had at last borne fruit.

his worn shoes—his legs nearly naked from the tattered remains of an old pair of stockings—his breeches not sufficient to cover his nakedness—his shirt hanging in strings—his hair disheveled—his face meager—his whole appearance pictures a person forsaken and discouraged. He comes and cries with an air of wretchedness & despair—I am sick—my feet lame—my legs sore—my body cover'd with this tormenting itch—my clothes are worn out—my constitution broken—my former activity is exhausted by fatigue, hunger & cold—I fail fast, I shall soon be no more! and all the reward I shall get will be: 'Poor Will is dead.'

In all about 3000 men died in the camp, but the grave of only one is now known. Lieut. John Waterman, a brigade commissary, died in April, and some one erected a rough stone and cut upon it the inscription: "J. W. 1778." Eleven years ago a noble granite shaft, fifty feet high, was erected by this grave dedicated "To the Soldiers of Washington's Army Who Sleep at Valley Forge." Dozens of other graves have been discovered, but no others have been identified.

Fearful as was the suffering at Valley Forge the time spent there proved fruitful, thanks in large measure to the arrival in camp of Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben. The newcomer's merits were in proportion to the length of his name. He had been an aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, the ablest soldier of the day, and was thoroughly versed in the science of war. He had proposed to Congress that he enter the service as a volunteer, with the understanding that Congress should defray his expenses. If the revolt failed or his services proved unsatisfactory, he was to receive nothing more, otherwise, he was to be refunded the income he had given up (about \$3000 a year,) and properly remunerated. His offer was accepted, and Steuben reached Valley Forge on February 23.

Tradition says that he brought with him a very expert French chef, and that upon reaching the camp the cook and his master were assigned to one of the huts. The next morning the chef asked to be shown his kitchen, and was taken to a spot under the trees where an iron pot hung over a fire. Such a barbarous mode of life by no means suited his tastes, and he hurried back to civilization. His master remained and was appointed inspector and soon inspector-general.

The suffering of the troops and their lack of discipline and proper organization astonished Steuben greatly. "I have seen," he wrote long afterward, "a regiment consisting of thirty men, and a company of one corporal. . . . We had more commissaries and quartermasters at that time than all the armies of Europe together."

Hitherto 5000 to 8000 muskets had been lost yearly through discharged soldiers carrying them home as souvenirs. "The loss of bayonets was still greater. The American soldier, never having used this arm, had no faith in it, and never used it but to roast his beef-steak, and indeed often left it at home. . . . With regard to their military discipline, I may safely say no such thing existed. In the first place there was no regular formation. A so-called regiment was formed of three platoons, another of five, eight, nine, and the Canadian regiment of twenty-one. The formation of the regiments was as varied as their mode of drill, which only consisted of the manual exercise. Each colonel had a system of his own, the one according to the English and the other according to the Prussian or French style. There was only one thing on which they were uniform. They all adopted the mode of marching in files used by the Indians."

In spite of jealousy on the part of some of the other officers, Steuben accomplished wonders. The next year not more than a score of muskets were lost instead of thousands. Steuben turned drill sergeant and introduced a discipline such as the troops had never known. Rising at 3 in the morning, he would drink a cup of coffee, smoke a pipe, and then ride to the parade ground for a hard day's labor. His enthusiasm proved contagious, and the whole camp fell to drilling. When one day Steuben saw a colonel instructing a private, he cried: "I thank God for that!"

As Steuben at first knew little or no English, he had to depend upon a Capt. Walker, who knew French, to act as interpreter. It is related that when things got into a very bad snarl indeed, Steuben would be heard to cry out:

"Viens, mon ami Walker, viens, mon bon ami, sacrebleu! Gott verlamm de gaucherie de diese badoads. Je ne puis; I can curse dem no more!"

But Steuben's earnestness and good sense triumphed over all difficulties. The good effects of his work were revealed in the next campaign, notably at Monmouth, where the lately awkward troops maneuvered with coolness and precision and rallied like veterans. Henceforth the British sneer that the Americans were good enough at long range, but could not stand the cold steel, lost its point.

In April the army was greatly cheered by the news that France, long America's secret ally, had at last decided openly to enter the lists in her favor. "I believe no event was ever received with more heartfelt joy," wrote Washington. The 6th of May was set apart "for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness, and celebrating the important event, which we owe to His benign interposition." By Washington's orders the whole army paraded, salutes were fired from both artillery and small arms, and the troops huzzaed lustily for "the King of France," "the friendly European powers," and "the American States."

No less joyful to the waiting army was the news brought to Valley Forge on the 18th of June that the British had evacuated Philadelphia. The long months of suffering and discouragement had at last borne fruit.

By their patriotic devotion Washington and his men had held the enemy in check until better days dawned. By holding together during those awful winter days they had preserved the revolution.

Today a large part of the land upon which Washington's troops shivered, starved and died is owned by the State of Pennsylvania, and pious care is devoted to preserving the fortifications, the old bake ovens, and other relics of that memorable winter. Every foot of the land ought to belong to the State or to the nation, for in all the world there exists no soil more sacred in the history of human liberty than these rugged hills that line the Schuylkill. If we are to remain a free people, we must imbibe some of the courage, the self-devotion, of the immortal heroes of Valley Forge.

India Wedding Customs.

We arrived at the bridegroom's house, where the first part of the ceremony took place, about 8 in the evening, writes a Hongkong correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, describing an Indian wedding to which he was invited.

We found the bridegroom seated in a large room, cross-legged, in front of two large candles; on one side of him sat the officiating priest and on the other the two best men. The bridegroom was attired in a long red robe and looked the picture of woe.

Facing him squatted all the guests, boys and men, each one of them wearing a curious little round skull cap. There was a pause in the proceedings when the two "witnesses" left to go to obtain the bride's formal consent to the match. The bride was not present at the ceremony and had never seen her intended husband's face.

At last the "witnesses" returned to announce that all was well, and shortly afterward a curious smell of incense filled the air, and the priest, taking the bridegroom's right hand in his, began to chant prayers, or invocations, in a low singsong voice almost like a whine.

The assembly joined in later, all going through the same gestures of salutation, washing the face and holding their hands out in front of them as one holds a book. This lasted about five minutes, there was a stir and then the first part, the religious part, of the ceremony was at an end. The steward rose and threw dishes of bonbons and nuts among the guests, who scrambled for them.

We were hurried down the narrow stairs to the house next door, which happened to be that of the bride, where we were regaled with light refreshments. In the passage outside the bride's bed-room ensued a very quaint ceremony, for now it was the duty of the "witnesses" to gain admittance to it for the bridegroom.

They bang on the door and shout and women's voices answer from within. A good deal of dialogue went on, of a humorous nature no doubt, judging from the laughter that went on around me, though it was of course conducted in Hindustani and colloquial Chinese. It then appeared that the door would not be opened until the bride's dowry was forthcoming.

The "witnesses" (who are evidently the "funny men" of the occasion) banged again on the door and yelled and shouted; the guests took up the refrain and the hubbub was immense. No use, the door would not budge and a whispered consultation took place; it was decided to pass over a small amount of "earnest" to bind the bargain, but this didn't satisfy the doorkeepers and there had to be more bargaining and haranguing and shouting—all of which palaver was of course part of the game, and the marriage would not have been in "pukkah" form if it had not been gone through.

At last the bargain was struck, the door flew open. The bridegroom passed into the bridal chamber, where he met his newly married wife face to face for the first time. The rest of us discreetly withdrew, but he was back among us a few minutes later to accept our congratulations and bow his acknowledgments. I don't know what became of the bride; she seemed to have been quite forgotten.

Then we all sat down to a sort of wedding feast, nearly all composed of Indian dishes, delicious curry and Bombay ducks, sweet coffee, Indian spices and cakes, curious out of the way fruit, and to crown all the huge iced wedding cake, with the two flags of the proposed revolutionary party in China sugared on top, into which I had the honor of first cutting.

After eating we adjourned to another room where an Indian orchestra squatted on the floor and played weird musical instruments and a man beat monotonously on a tom-tom. After the overture or intermezzo, or whatever it was, a man in a huge white turban sang a love song, howling like a dog in pain. He swayed to and fro as a reed shaken by the wind, and the orchestra accompanied him, or rather it played about while he was singing, but I think he won in the end—by several bars.

For Men Also.

Following "good rules for housekeepers" were contributed to the Ladies' Home Journal:

- "Drink less—breathe more."
- "Eat less—chew more."
- "Ride less—walk more."
- "Clothe less—bathe more."
- "Worry less—sleep more."
- "Talk less—think more."
- "Waste less—give more."
- "Scold less—read more."
- "Preach less—practice more."

These are good. It may, however, be suggested that they are applicable to men as well as to women.

Wanderings in Manchu Land.

By Charles H. Towle.

Angelenos

HUNTING TREASURES AND TOMBS OF CHINESE EMPERORS.

BANDITS!" exclaimed the Angeleno captain. "How strange if we should be held up in Manchuria. We might be kept for ransom, and would have to cable the State Depart—"

"Wiggins!" I interrupted. "Wire Frank Wiggins, Secretary, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. We are captives of desperate Manchurian brigands. Send ton California prunes for ransom. They will have no other brand but—"

"That would boom the prunes. However, it's not likely we'll have the chance."

"But, my dear," said his wife. "See the Chinese soldiers in their little straw hats, lined up on the platform."

It was true. Soldiers rode with us; soldiers camped at lonesome stations; soldiers, silent and grim, were everywhere in evidence.

Striking for the heart of the Manchu country was not a journey in luxury. We left Dailey in the second class—first was only at night, and we wanted to see our way. No dining cars, no eating stations, no Pullmans. Even the barren mountains looked hungry and disconsolate as we crawled by them. Broad, treeless valleys with

"Oh! oh! this is awful!" screamed Miss Smith.

She was sprawling on the floor of the cart. I rushed to her assistance and pushed her—literally stuffed her in. It was like packing a trunk.

"Is there any room for me?" I asked, trying to peer in.

"Don't look!" cried she. "I'm a wreck! Can't you find another cart?"

There were no more. Mr. Ipsky with his sample cases had one; the captain and his wife had the second; and out the front of the third protruded Miss Smith's feet. On the right shaft of her cart was perched the driver. I mounted the other shaft and grasped the mule by the tail, and the driver pounded him with a short club. In five minutes I wanted to change places with the mule.

"My hat! My hat! I've lost my hat!" cried my companion, as we went into a chuckhole three feet deep and her head almost punctured the cloth cart cover.

The jolting was terrific. The carts had no springs, and the road was a succession of small mountain ranges.

Drenched to the skin and shivering, I clung to the mule's tail and tried to keep the other carts in sight. Mr. Ipsky was leading.

"I vas here once," he had told us. "We go a long time straight—den by a gate—den left. Der cart mens know nodings!"

After half an hour of agony, Miss Smith gave up. "Stop! Stop!" she screamed. "I'll walk!"

"Vait!" the drummer warned. "We ask der hotel we is right."

The hotel man said the proper fare was sixty yen. I started to pay. We all had Japanese money.

"Vait!" again from Mr. Ipsky. "In exchange, ve vander profits. Ve pay dem in Chinese money."

He opened one of his bags, and much to our surprise produced several pounds of Chinese coins.

"Gentlemen," he said, after he had paid the prancing drivers, "ve haf saved four cents apiece."

the only vehicles for hire. In one voice. Then came who loaned me his carriage, Consulate, for the purpose party to see the palace and A Moody Consular Card.

The Chinese officials are "and to save you time, I will think it will answer."

Answer? It positively showed paper, a foot long, four inches characters on it! At first I looked like a death sentence, laughed the Consul, pressing on me. "It's simply a piece of

I nervously folded it four times, comforting words, and hurried

"Now for the treasures of claimed the captain, who had not in the books. When these, the hard-headed Manchu storage here, and simply took

Two hundred and fifty thousand the low, tile-roofed buildings of den. The broad arteries of trade colored signboards, teems with commercial city. Busy bazaars, stocks of furs, of provisions, teriors. Along the streets, natives, stand enormous brass and pipe out the top—the Russian sign, "Barber Shop," grecomes a Manchu woman!

Standing Manchu Women. The Manchu women are tall, and walk like conquering Amazons. They wear red, beaded head wear shoes with six-inch pedestals, bearing, to proclaim to all the world. You may not be able from a Chinaman, but the Chinese woman can never, even with the most proud, queenly creature of China.

The viceroy! The viceroy!"

The sound of moving picture pending drums and blowing fifes in the mud, before a sedan chair. We halted and allowed splendor to sweep by.

"Max," I asked. "What does this give us say?"

He studied it carefully.

"Admit one piece. Price eight," answered with enthusiasm.

"I feared this," I groaned. "How

deceive me so!"

"Yes! Yes! Gatekeeper palatial open gate. You give me me Could it be possible that a little

Yes, we saw the treasures of the ancient hoard before our eyes on what few of the world who talked perfect English, took his and red and gold—oh, the richness of the tiles!—with dragon corridors and ceilings—on and on small room with a brick floor and walls. Chests were scattered and covered with dirt. Here was a

KEEP ON LEAP



Guarding the train.



Street in Mukden.



A Chinese cab.

miles and miles of waving millet, small villages of stone huts, an occasional river—we yawned and ate the few remaining crumbs in our lunch baskets.

"We capture Mukden at 10 p. m., said the captain. He was studying military strategy, and grew enthusiastic at our advance over famous battlefields.

"I tell you, my friends," remarked the Polish Jew with the big sample cases of notions, "it is not good to come in der night." Mukden was not yet civilized.

"But it has a hotel?"

"If it was full! Den you sleep in a Chinese inn. Ah, dot is somedings you haf yet to know!"

With the darkness came a cold, driving rain, and—Mukden. The station was almost deserted; no porters were to be found. Miss Smith, A. M., investigator of foreign missions, struggled with her bundles and gratefully accepted my help.

"I say, John! Where is the hotel porter?" asked the captain, of the station agent.

The latter shook his head. He talked only Chinese.

"Astor House! Ho! Astor House!"

No answer. Outside the rain beat on the covers of three Chinese carts.

"Where is a carriage? Are there no rickshaws?"

Only Chinese jabber.

"Ladies und gentlemen!" exclaimed Mr. Ipsky, the Polish drummer. "Ve vas in a bad fix! Ve must take a Chinese car-a-rt."

Terrible Chinese Carts.

There was no help for it. Evidently no one was expected on the day train. We piled our baggage inside the carts, and then tried to get in on top of it.

There is no use arguing with a woman—especially a Vassar graduate. The mud was a foot deep, and there were great lakes in the road. Undeterred and unterrified, out she got. Her first step took her longer than she expected—longer in getting her foot down, and still longer in getting it up again. After being almost mired and floundering about in the mud for some minutes, she was favored by Providence. A rickshaw—the only one we saw that awful night—scooped her up and bore her in our wake.

I crawled back into her place in the cart and rode over the axle myself. Then, for the first time, I realized what she had suffered. I thought I would certainly be reduced to molecules. The next deep hole we struck shoved that treacherous hat pin into me at least an inch. I gave such a wail of anguish that two police, armed with rifles, ran out from the cover of a dark mass of something, and stopped us. Finding no dead, they made us light our paper lantern, which had long ago gone out. The driver begged matches of the police and clubbed the mule into a walk.

With a terrific crash, a bolt of lightning tore across the sky. A great golden dragon writhed above our heads, and in the distance was a black tower.

"Mr. Ipsky!" I cried. "There is a gate!"

"Left! Left!" he shouted back. "Ve vas already near."

Saved by a Drummer.

After a most agonizing ride of an hour and a quarter, we arrived at the door of the hotel and began our argument with the cart men. They wanted one yen fifty sen each.

As we entered the hotel, a song was wafted out into the blackness and rain.

I know not when the day shall be,

I know not where our eyes may meet,

What welcome you may give—

The music stopped. Lieut. Atkinson, of the Royal Lancers, turned from the pianola, carefully adjusted his monocle, and gazed in astonishment at the hotel, unsealed, frazzled Miss Smith.

"Gad!" he exclaimed. "Gad!"

And after we climbed to our small rooms on the second floor, and ordered hot tea sent up, we still heard his strong, cheery voice—

Some day I shall meet you, Love,

I know not when or how.

An Englishman can be happy anywhere.

In Mukden, the principal objects of interest to the tourist are the palace, the royal tombs—and Mr. I would like to add Mr. Ipsky, but he belonged not in Mukden. He was a wanderer, and his path lay all over the Far East. He had seen war and pestilence, peace and plenty; had sold his goods to prince and pedler, and was a man without a country. Whatever other may think, I said to myself, Mr. Ipsky represents a vital force in the Orient, and I shall study him while he last.

And Max? He was to be our guide. I shall never forget him. Some discerning person had named him the short for Maximum. He was certainly the last. A small, solemn Chinese boy with a remarkable development of the bump of "squeeze," and a most curious habit of sticking coins in his ear—such was Max.

In the morning it was still raining, and carts were

You used an idea yesterday; where will it go?

The wise forester plants a tree and draws upon it.

The man ahead of you has already

You can't overtake your leaders if you are subordinates unless you are faster and better than either.

This is not a namby pamby age.

No man is secure who cannot stand single-handed withstand the full competition inspired by the world, right alone.

This is the century of deed by speech, commerce. The clock has become fast.

The most precious thing under the sun, and he who can do the most with it.

Throughout industry and trade there is machinery for humans and for machines our operations and make a

In Germany a scientist at this very meeting his attention upon the utilization which has hitherto been dumped into England an electrician is about

manufacture of a high-cost product whose range parse reach.

nd.

warned. "We ask der hotel van
the proper fare was sixty men. I
had Japanese money.
Ipsky. "In exchange, we wants
in Chinese money."
bags, and much to our surprise
of Chinese coins.
after he had paid the protest,
four cents apiece."



in only vehicles for hire. "Never again!" declared all in one voice. Then came a kind Russian gentleman, who loaned me his carriage, and I drove to the American Consulate, for the purpose of getting permits for our party to see the palace and the tombs.

A Handicapped Card.

"The Chinese officials are obliging," said the Consul, "and to save you time, I will give you my official card. I think it will answer."

"Answer? It positively shouted! A piece of bright red paper, a foot long, four inches wide, with large black characters on it! At first I hesitated to take it. It looked like a death sentence. "Don't be afraid of it," urged the Consul, pressing the symbol of socialism on me. "It's simply a piece of Chinese red tape."

I nervously folded it four times, thanked him for his interesting words, and hurried away.

"Now for the treasures of the Manchu rulers!" exclaimed the captain, who had been acquiring information not in the books. "When they conquered the Chinese, the hard-headed Manchus left their valuables in storage here, and simply took to Peking their suit cases. Two hundred and fifty thousand people are packed in the low, tile-roofed buildings of the walled city of Mukden. The broad arteries of traffic, savage with gilt and silver signboards, teem with life. It is a great commercial city. Busy bargainers fill the shops; huge carts of furs, of provisions, of notions, bulk the interior. Along the streets, surrounded by thirsty girls, stand enormous brass teapots with stove inside and pipe out the top—the Russian samovar. The English sign, "Barber Shop," greeted us, and—ah, here comes a Manchu woman!"

Photo: Chinese Women.
The Manchu women are tall, do not bind their feet, and walk like conquering Amazons. They paint their faces a striking red, heap their hair in mountain masses, wear shoes with six-inch pedestals, and seem, with their long hair to proclaim to all the world the superiority of man. You may not be able to tell a male Manchu from a Chinaman, but the shrinking, timid Chinese woman can never, even with the veriest tyro, pass for the proud, queenly creature that mothers the rulers of China.

"The viceroy! The viceroy!" the captain cried. The sound of moving picture music. We looked back, hearing drums and blowing fifes, some fifteen men ran to the road, before a sedan chair borne by panting men. We halted and allowed the piece of oriental theater to sweep by.

"Max," I asked. "What does this red paper the Consul gave us say?"

"It stated it carefully. "Most one piece. Price eight dollar Mexican," he said with enthusiasm.

"I have this," I groaned. "How could that nice Consul do me so?"

"Yes! Yes! Gatekeeper palace always want eight dollar gate. You give me money. I do it for five," said it be possible that a little boy like Max would

In, we saw the treasures of an emperor! They had the ancient hoard before us and bid us feast our eyes on what few of the world had seen. An official, talked perfect English, took us past buildings of red and gold—oh, the rich yellow and wondrous blue of the tiles!—with dragon gables and pictured eaves and ceilings—on and on until we reached a room with a brick floor and wooden closets against walls. Chests were scattered about and everything covered with dirt. Here was a king's ransom!

"They are washing the dishes!" exclaimed the captain's wife.

Sure enough, they had the royal ware out—tubs of it—and the way they spun those ancient plates about and scrubbed the filth off them was enough to paralyze a porcelain collector.

"Dey was vort dousands," said Mr. Ipsky, whom I had insisted should accompany us.

War Chest for the Emperor.

The high official opened some ancient locks, carefully peeled the paper seals off the closets, and piled their contents on a table before us. Coats embroidered with pearls, daggers with gold-sheaths and handles set with brilliants—a present from the King of France, war helmets of classic design and rich material, swords with jade handles and gold trimmings, richly embroidered silk coats of long dead Manchu emperors, painted books, cloisonne, lacquer, porcelain, bronze, a wonderful pearl necklace—

"My friend!" suddenly said Mr. Ipsky to the high official, "I gif you von hundred dousand Mexican dollars for dot necklace."

The Chinese smiled gravely and shook his head.

"It is of an empress," he replied.

"I haf heard it was vort at least von million roubles," whispered the drummer to me.

"Enough!" I cried. "Let us go! We can't describe it. Nobody will believe the Russians left it—and besides, I'm afraid they'll miss something while we're here, and—my, that barbarian has dropped a platter! We are making them nervous!"

The official and an assistant put the priceless objects in their places, took the same old seals, spat on them, and rubbed them back in their old positions.

"Goodness! Any one can do that," said Miss Smith.

"Do we tip them?" whispered the captain. "They look like mandarins and might get insulted."

"Der offer of money never insults a Chinese," said Mr. Ipsky. "We will gif dem twenty cents apiece."

The officials took it, laughed and passed it on to the dishwashers. The captain was disturbed. Upon the impulse of the moment he offered the high official a cigar. The latter took it in both hands, inspected it carefully, bowed and handed it to the chief dishwasher.

"I don't blame him," I remarked to the now thoroughly crestfallen captain. "It was one of those Max bought."

Great King's Resting Place.

The royal tombs were several miles out of the city, and the road was very bad. There was a high wall, old buildings, stone animals, and burial mounds. Max declared the price to see the place was seven dollars, even with the Consul's card. We compromised for five and Max's ears bulged.

"Bad dollar," said he a moment after he got the money. He handed me a very rank counterfeit. I was astonished, but quickly gave him another, as I did not want the other people to know.

After a hurried survey of the buildings, I was satisfied. "It's not worth the price," I declared. "I don't know who lies under these mounds. We've—"

"Don't!" said the captain. "Here lies Nurhachu, the founder of the present ruling dynasty of China. Nearly three hundred years ago he was carried here to rest from his labors. He was a great man. From a mere tribal chief—a peddler, some say—he rose to unite his warring people, and swept the Chinese emperor from his throne in Peking."

We lifted our hats, and bowed our heads.

"And to his descendants!" I added.

"These graveyards sadden me," said Miss Smith. "All the way from Dainy we have passed through a mighty burial ground of Russian and Japanese dead."

"We will go. Let us have the living—Mr. Ipsky, for instance," I replied.

"He's a good-hearted man," declared the captain. "What would we have done without him last night?"

When we arrived at the hotel and were paying the driver of the wreck of a carriage Max had managed to engage, Mr. Ipsky rushed out.

"Don't pay him all!" he cried. "You must hold some things back, or he don't come in der morning, maybe."

"But the poor man has earned it!" exclaimed Miss Smith.

"You don't know dese people. You must go at six in der morning. Der station was a long way off."

We held back a dollar, and the driver waited in front of the hotel for half an hour.

"Bad dollar," said Max, returning me a ready coin I had given him to pay the driver. I was almost sure I had given him good silver, but to avoid suspicion I dug up another dollar.

Mr. Ipsky's Lucky Deal in War.

After dinner, Mr. Ipsky told us stories—he was full of them.

"And the late war, Mr. Ipsky! You were in it?"

"No. I was not in der Japan fight. Der Russian government would draw me in der soldiers. I gif von doctor fife hundred roubles to escape service. Dot doctor told me to take von powder und run up and down der steps of der examinations building. Ven my turn come, I go in. Dree doctors look at me. Dey was horrified, shake dere heads, und say I haf der vorst case of palpitations mit der heart dey haf efer seen."

"You're a lucky man!" I exclaimed.

"Lucky! Gentlemen, I was swindled out of my fife hundred roubles! Yoost der thought of being in der Russian army gif me heart failure!"

With that I went to bed and passed a bad night. The exposure in the rain and some strange features in the food brought on the colic. I called for the captain, and just as he came in, I retched so violently that I fainted. Max was sent on a hurry call for medicine, but returned empty-handed.

Our carriage was prompt the next morning. Max bought our railroad tickets. It was his specialty.

"Good-bye, Max," I said. "Be a good boy and keep up your gait and some day you'll get the Order of the Three-eyed Peacock Feather and be a member of the Wai-wu-wu."

For Eastern Pain Killers.

The train was moving. He rushed towards me with a package in his hand.

"Medicine I buy for you two dollar."

I handed the money out of the window, and the train rolled away.

"It's surprising," remarked the captain, "how many counterfeit dollars there are in circulation. Max returned me five that I had given him without knowing they were bad."

I was opening the medicine package. The following directions were on it:

Gwanan—Senkhan—Notice.

This medicine is used for antelope, beabech, sarious tooth, dizziness and pyrosis. Four chopping to a man, two of it to a baby, shall be used at a bay with fresh water at three times.

"And I sent for laudanum!" the captain exclaimed.

"He probably did the best he could. Wonder what this stuff looks like."

I opened the box. It was empty!

"That rascal Max!" cried the captain.

I said nothing. Out of the window I had given Max back his two lead dollars.

"Old Glory"—Origin of the Name.

BY J. A. WATROUS.

It has long been supposed the Gen. W. T. Sherman was first to speak of the Stars and Stripes as "Old Glory." It is true that Gen. Sherman often spoke of it thus both during the Civil War and up to the date of his death, but Sherman was not the first to speak of the most beautiful of all our American beauties as "Old Glory." It was Capt. William Driver of Salem, Mass., a seafaring man. In 1833, about as he was to start on a cruise on the schooner Charles Daggett, a cluster of his Salem friends presented Capt. Driver with a large American flag. In accepting his nation's emblem he called it "Old Glory." Not long after quitting the sea the captain made Nashville, Tenn., his home. That was some years before the war. He took with him that same flag, and upon all holidays threw it to the breeze and hailed it "Old Glory," and the people got in the habit of calling him "Old Glory" Driver.

When the big war came Capt. Driver remained true to the Union, and was so pronounced in his loyalty that the Confederates decided to capture his flag as a punishment. Half a dozen different detachments were sent to the Driver premises with orders to bring away that flag. But all failed to find it.

After Gen. Grant's first great victory, that of Ft. Donelson, he pushed on to Nashville. Here was Capt. Driver's opportunity. The moment he saw the advance force of the Bluecoats he hurried into the house, ripped open a quilt he had slept upon for many dreary months, hauled out "Old Glory," sought the commanding officer and asked that his flag be the first to be raised over the State Capitol. His request was complied with, and when the old gray-haired patriot saw it there he said: "Now that I see 'Old Glory' waving over my State's Capitol I am ready to die;" but he didn't die until 1886, at the age of 83 years. That particular "Old Glory" is among the prized treasures in the Exeter Institute of Salem, the captain's old home.

KEEP ON LEARNING OR YOU'LL CEASE EARNING.

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN.

[Copyright, 1912, by Herbert Kaufman.]

I had an idea yesterday; what have you done to mine?

The wise forester plants a tree every time he chops a tree.

The wise man hastens to restore his brain whenever it is overtaxed.

The man ahead of you has already won his position; you must work harder to catch up.

You can't overtake your leaders and you'll be passed by them unless you can think harder and faster than either.

This is not a namby-pamby age. There are few sinecures.

It is secure who cannot stand on his merits and withstand the full courage, fervid, competition inspired by the world's new code of right alone.

This is the century of deed by speed—of rapid transit. The clock has become the world's great timekeeper.

The most precious thing under the sun today is a mind that can do the most with it can demand the most.

The greatest industry and trade the ceaseless cry is for humanity for humans and for systems that will serve us better.

In Brazil a dogged botanist is searching for better fibers.

Here, there, everywhere, the brotherhood of skill, auditors and inventors and microscopists are laboring in a common cause.

Are you posted on their doings? Are you studying the great world movements, all of which will eventually affect your own duties and your own responsibilities, or do four walls bound your vision?

Are you a mental cannibal subsisting entirely upon your own brain? Look far afield or you won't survive.

We cannot use old tools and old rules.

We can't make headway with obsolete fuel.

We are continually facing strange portals.

We cannot unlock them with keys of former centuries.

You can never graduate from the new school.

Wake up, realize your shortcomings.

You have wasted far too many chances. You have not used your ears and your eyes. You have been too content with yourself.

Your biggest tomorrow soon will be a yesterday unless your mind keeps pace with events. The degree of your earning will be regulated by the amount of your learning.

You can't stand still. Progress is urging and spurring youth into the fight. Younger men are in the field armed with vitality and new methods and daring.

If you can't keep ahead of the line, you'll have to go to the bottom.

Overheard at the Grocery.

[Lippincott's:] Obliging Clerk: Well, little girl, what can I do for you today?

Little Girl: I'd like a quart of molakek. I can't say molakek, so I have to say molakek.

[263]

The City Beautiful del Sur.

Its Avenues, Streets, Parks and Lakes.

Street Litter.

NEED OF A BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDINANCES.

Large plant collections that in growth are Eucalyptus are really species of as closely related as they closely. Forestry Station at Santa Monica un-barked large tree trunks belongs to be found, in limited numbers, in Smiley Heights, Redlands, and many writer has noticed fine trees of none but a plant sharp would do Eucalyptus. There are several others varied Myrtle family, both in tree a close resemblance to the Myrtles or Eucalyptus, yet have specific when attention has once been

E. calophylla is a species similar in appearance to the Swamp Mahogany (E. robusta) too much planted over all of Southern California, but is a greatly superior tree, not torn by the wind, as is the latter species. E. coriaria makes a fine wide-spreading tree out in the Verdugo Wash at Glendale, in the very poorest of sand. It also stands more alkali than any other species we grow. E. lehmanni somewhat resembles the latter in appearance, but is far more of a dwarf. E. sideroxylon and E. leucoxylon each have a variety "rosea" that make these trees very showy when in bloom, though not approaching in brilliancy the scarlet of E. falcifolia, a comparatively dwarf and less hardy tree. All this list should be tried on county highways.

Elysian Park, Los Angeles. • • •

IT IS well, at times, to stop and study the impressions of our parks as recorded by other pens. A Los Angeles correspondent of a Chicago trade paper has written a very appreciative description of one of our parks, under the above heading, and has described in detail its many charms. Of its natural beauty he has the following to say:

"The usual notion of a park is a more or less circumscribed area of lawn and trees and shrubs, with seats for the weary, "keep-off-the-grass" signs and other impediments. But Elysian Park, near Los Angeles, is different. There is a dressed part of it with green-houses, lawns and flowers, but its great charm is its wild, mountainous heights, its deep, cool canyons and magnificent scenic drives. From an elevation in the northeastern portion of the 'park' there is probably the most beautiful view in all of beautiful Southern California. The great San Fernando Valley lies directly in front. Back of it are the foothills, and in the distance the far-famed Mt. Lowe and Mt. Wilson. Away to the east is 'Old Baldy,' covered with snow the greater part of the year, while westward are the foothills flanking the great Pacific slopes. We saw this at sunset, such a gorgeous, indescribable glow that must be seen to be appreciated—the kind that makes men—and women—silent."

Ownership of Parks.

"PAPA," said a little boy out for a stroll, "who owns this park and these public buildings?" "We do, my son," said the patriotic father, "we, the people. As a part of the people we have a right to consider ourselves the owners. It is a glorious feature of our truly beneficial and paternal government, my boy," he continued, his breast swelling with pride and his eye kindling with enthusiastic patriotism, "that the common people are absolute. All property rights are based upon their consent. All titles thus come from them and will finally revert to them. The will of the people is the supreme law. Here in this lovely park or across the street in the building now being erected, we have a right to come and rest or wander at will. We are on our own property. To thus enjoy ourselves, to stroll at will through—" "Hey, there!" shouted a harsh, imperious voice, "get off the grass, will you, or I'll run you in." "Come off the grass, son," said the father weakly, in a subdued voice, "the parks and the lot yonder belong to the people, but the grass belongs to the Park Commission and this growing edifice to the Water Board."

Street Planting and Rain.

"THE rain it raineth every day"—aber nicht; consequently the foolish person plants no street trees. Too much of this lack of method and care is manifest in our street plantings. One who only plants with the rains and leaves the rains to give them moisture throughout the year performs an act little short of criminal, and ought to be restrained by law from his own folly and its subsequent ill effects. Thus far the present season has not been a good one for some plantings, for even the digging of holes in hard soils is a difficult and expensive job, but the point to establish is the need of copious waterings—for street trees about once a month through the summers, especially during the first one. The present season has been a poor one for our County Board of Forestry, which had aimed to plant extensively this winter and spring, and they will certainly be deterred from much hoped for roadside plantings, for various reasons, but the dry weather should not prevent the tree planting of city street trees, for water is always available for wetting the hardened soil to make it easy digging and also to feed the newly-planted trees, and with much less cost than it may be supplied to country roadsides.

In Union is Strength.

EVERY center of population, no matter how small, should have an organization whose purpose is to bring into communication for acquaintance and mutual helpfulness every person in the community interested in the promotion of outdoor art, public beauty, town, village and neighborhood improvement. Every person interested in some phase of any of the subjects noted (and who is not) should be given an opportunity to assist in the improvement of the home center.

Do not wait for some other person whom you think more prominent or more interested in the work, but

go ahead with organization and show by your zeal and energy that you are convinced that a society for neighborhood improvement is needed, and convince them that there are numberless local problems needing solution. There is a strength in collective effort that will accomplish results absolutely unattainable through individual labor. We should have a far greater number of these patriotic organizations in Southern California; more of them in and about Los Angeles. All those in existence in the extreme local field should ally themselves with the central body, the Federated Improvement Association of Los Angeles.

Tom and Puss.

[Judge:] Dorothy was the sister and Freddie was the brother, but the order should have been reversed to have satisfied the characters of the two children, for Dorothy was a scream, while Freddie was only a whisper.

"Gracious, Dorothy!" exclaimed a visitor, after one of her audacious athletic stunts. "You ought to be a boy!"

"I am boy," she replied proudly; "a regular tomboy! Mamma says so."

"But Freddie is the boy of the family."

"Well," she sniffed in scorn, "if he is, he's only a pussy boy."

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[265]

A Question.
Brown: Mrs. Jones has the w
at is it, dear?"
She turns around and looks back over
the street!
How do you know she does?

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Farming in California—The Land and Products.

Conducted by J. W. Jeffrey,

Former California State Commissioner of Horticulture.

Miner's Inch Equivalents.

H. H. W., New Hampshire street, Los Angeles, writes: "Will Mr. Jeffrey please tell your readers if the amount of water in a miner's inch has changed lately? For a long time I have understood that it was equivalent to about 13,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The article in the magazine of November 4, 1911, states that a miner's inch equals .187 United States gallons per second. This is equivalent to 16,156 gallons per twenty-four hours. The article also states that forty miner's inches equals a flow of 7.4 United States gallons per second, which is 15,984 gallons per twenty-four hours."

For convenience in measuring large water flows the second-foot is usually used, instead of the miner's inch. Second-foot is the rate of discharge of water flowing in a stream one foot wide, one foot deep at a velocity of one foot per second. A California second-foot is equivalent to forty California miner's inches, or a discharge of exactly 7.48 United States gallons per second. Hence a miner's inch will discharge .187 United States gallons per second, and the decimal from which Mr. W. made his calculations above was evidently an error. The latest government table from which the 7.4 United States gallons was taken should be corrected to 7.48 as above stated.

I cannot account for the idea extant that a California miner's inch would discharge only about 13,000 gallons per day, unless the British imperial gallon were used in the calculation. Forty California inches (one second-foot established by law in 1901) would be equivalent to a flow of 6.23 British gallons per second, or 13,456.8 gallons per miner's inch for the twenty-four hours. Prior to the enactment of 1901 a second-foot in California was loosely used as an equivalent of fifty miner's inches.

In measuring water in larger volumes the following recapitulation in California legal usage may be of interest: One second-foot equals forty miner's inches, 7.48 United States gallons per second; 100 miner's inches equals 18.7 United States gallons per second; one cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons weighing 62.5 pounds. Owing to the difficulties of measuring water correctly through a square-inch orifice, or any multiple thereof, the Legislature wisely discarded the standard orifice and head pressure. The act establishing a legal miner's inch in California reads: "The standard miner's inch of water shall be equal to or equivalent to one and one-half cubic feet of water per minute measured through any aperture or orifice." Hence the people of the State need no longer argue the miner's-inch question, and water can now be measured by a stop-watch and carpenter's rule. One and one-half cubic feet multiplied by the minutes in a day make 2160 cubic feet; multiplied 7.48 gallons by this, equals 16,156.8 gallons—the discharge of one inch in one day. This proves Mr. W.'s figures noted in the first paragraph.

Last Shall Be First.

POOR little Yolo, away down at the alphabetical zero of California counties, seldom boomed in literature, isolated and unsung! Yolo excels all other counties in three things, namely, in apricots, in possessing the richest city per capita in America and in the beauty of its farming land. I traveled over almost the entire county in one day recently. Yolo is cut off from the beaten paths by swamps, mountains and rivers. Its soil is very fertile in the main and its diversity of crops very wide. No less than thirty-six kinds of fruits and vegetables are produced upon a commercial scale in that county.

But I wish to speak specially of apricots. Yolo county produces about 140 carloads of dried apricots and ships over 125 carloads green. This fruit is grown on a very small area about Winters and farther up Cache Creek—the stream outlet for big Clear Lake. The value of the average apricot crop of this small district is about \$450,000 annually. At Winters are located large establishments for handling dried fruit and figs, one firm putting up sixty tons of black figs last season, in one-pound boxes, or 120,000 boxes.

The apricot trees are pruned low and flat-topped, as were the lemon trees under the new process some years ago. This renders picking a very easy matter, as the fruit may be easily reached from the grounds. And such fine dried apricots as their fruit produces! Great golden halves of apricots, peaches and Bartlett pears I saw being packed for the fancy trade, largely in Europe. The growers are making money there, and are contented with their lot. Irrigation is not extensively practiced in Yolo county. It is the boast of the farmers over there that they have never had a crop failure since the land was first cultivated. I believe this is true, but this season's rainfall so far, has been the lightest ever experienced. In plowing for grain this season dry ground in January was found for the first time in the agricultural history of the county.

Tariffs Ancient and Modern.

THE first tariff act, that of July 4, 1789, placed no duty upon imported fruits, nuts, raisins or prunes. Three years later Congress recognized currants, dates, figs,

plums, prunes, raisins, oranges, lemons, limes and olives, levying a duty of "10 per centum ad valorem" upon each of these fruits. Thus began over 120 years ago the protection of our orchard products, though no doubt many of these imports were then taxed for revenue, as few of them were produced at all in the United States. There was no change in this rate during that century.

In 1804 the duty on almonds appears for the first time, together with currants, prunes, plums, and raisins paying a duty of 2 cents per pound, which seems to be the first imposition per pound upon fruits. In 1816 the tariff bill placed the duty upon plums and prunes at 3 cents per pound, leaving the others unchanged. In 1824 the schedule was raised to 4 cents upon plums, prunes and raisins, no change occurring in other fruits. In 1832 olive oil appears on the tariff schedule, at a duty of 20 cents per gallon, the bill providing for the free entry of almonds, currants, prunes, figs and raisins "if imported in ships of the United States." Hundreds of other articles came in free upon domestic vessels under the first tariff act of "Old Hickory."

In 1842 olive oil was rated ad valorem at 30 per cent.; oranges and lemons raised to 20 per cent. The act of 1846 made a most substantial raise in the currant, date, prune and raisin schedule, bringing them to 40 per cent. ad valorem, oranges and lemons remaining at the old rate. The tariff act of 1846 remained unchanged for a longer period than any other, running for fifteen years without general revision.

The exigencies of war caused a return to the per-pound scale in the act of March 2, 1861, with the exception of citrus fruits, which remained the same. Prunes 2, plums 1, figs 3, raisins and almonds 2 cents per pound respectively. On August 5, 1861, a new tariff bill was passed raising the duty on raisins and prunes to 5, the 20 per cent. ad valorem on oranges and lemons remaining until raised 5 per cent. by the act of 1864. In that act appears the first duty upon imported walnuts, 3 cents per pound.

The tariff act of 1870 reduced oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits to the old 20 per cent. rate, most other fruit retaining the war-time schedules, where they remained throughout that decade. The act of March, 1883, rated citrus fruits in cubic capacity. Oranges in boxes not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, 25 cents per box; in one-half boxes not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet, 13 cents per box; in bulk, \$1.00 per thousand; in barrels, 55 cents. Lemons, 30 cents, 16 cents and \$2 same capacity as oranges.

The act of 1890 placed oranges and lemons at the same rating and measurement, reduced the bulk duty of both to \$1.55 per thousand, leaving the net and cured-fruit schedules practically intact. The law of 1894 reduced the orange and lemon tariff to the flat rate of 8 cents per cubic foot; in bulk to \$1.50 per thousand. We all well remember what happened July 24, 1897, and it was a sad day for the importers but a bright one to our eastern people who have since enjoyed 45,000 carloads of California-grown oranges in one season, each carload in competition with all the others upon the markets. In 1897 the rate of duty upon imported citrus fruits—"oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomelos" was placed at one cent per pound and there it has remained until this day with one exception. On the fifth day of August, 1909, the duty upon lemons was raised to one and one-half cents per pound.

Sentimental Tree-planting.

SEVERAL years ago the Capitol Park Commission granted the local post G.A.R. permission to plant a certain portion of the Capitol grounds to trees taken from the famous battlefields of the Civil War. The post officials secured about twenty-five different species of small seedlings from the South and set them out upon the grounds dedicated to this sentimental purpose. Scarcely a plant failed to grow, and was in due time marked with a leaden tablet showing the battlefield from which it was taken. Then the black-jack, maple, elm and a few others began to crowd out their slower neighbors and soon it became evident that the whole scheme was a failure because the planters had tried to honor every historic engagement with a tree—all planted upon a single acre. There is now room for a half-dozen where nearly three dozen are growing, and in a few years the whole plot will be dwarfed and unattractive.

The new gardener at the Capitol thought to relieve the stress of overcrowding by taking out a few of the less vigorous trees. But each represented a sentiment as dear to some old boy-in-blue's heart as life itself. Might not some of these trees have taken up the ashes of a dead patriot and converted them into a durable heart of hickory, or a fiber of everlasting oak? If not, then the trees had once stood upon the field of Gettysburg or in the Wilderness—and why should they be removed? And what a protest was raised against rooting out even one of these choking trees! Finally the gardener thought of a compromise which was accepted. Two large oaks and some smaller

trees were topped back to about twenty feet and planted to a new location just across a path, and there they stand guyed up with long wires and possibly grow. Which experience admonishes us that when a memorial forest is planted enough ground should be secured to allow the trees room for all time. When ever planted this G.A.R. group must have imagined we were setting out an orchard of dwarf pears.

Farmers' Railroads.

SIX or seven years ago a number of farmers in Los Angeles appealed to the big companies to build a railroad from Kimballton to the town of Atlantic. For some reason the large railroad corporations refused, although the need of the line was evident. Finally 100 farmers joined together and built the road, seventeen miles in length. They did the grading themselves and most all the construction work, receiving the right of way free. Practically nothing was bought but the steel, and that was hand-hauled. An old locomotive was purchased and the old freight cars—and this was the whole equipment of rolling stock. The road connected with the Rock Island and paid from the very start.

The board of directors consisted of the entire stockholders. Believing that they were real men, the board decided to play the game upon a large scale. They determined to extend their line to Vicksburg, thirty-eight miles, to connect with the Burlington, for which the extension was to pass and it was granted. The road was finished by January 1, 1881. When the work began only 100 days remained in which to finish it, but the work was prosecuted night and day and completed at noon December 31, 1880. Meantime the directors issued bonds for \$138,000 and the farmers took them all. But the farmers of the division had gone into debt to complete the work, and the directors were insistent and the whole road was recently sold at auction by the sheriff. It is now a part of the Iowa road.

Which story is equivalent to proving that farmers can make a success of railroading when they are not familiar to them, keep out of debt in building and avoid the bonding game. In other words they can make a railroad on a small scale, where straight forward methods can be applied and no complications entered with other roads.

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Products.

Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable

Medicinal Leaves and Herbs.

back to about twenty feet and translation just across a path, and there go with long wires and possibly a fence admonishes us that when a planted enough ground should be the trees room for all time. Who A.R. group must have imagined is orchard of dwarf pears.

ago a number of farmers in low big companies to build a railroad in the town of Atlantic. For some reason corporations refused, although the evident. Finally 100 farmers joined the road, seventeen miles in length, themselves and most all the cost, giving the right of way free. Purchased but the steel, and that second locomotive was purchased and three of this was the whole equipment of road connected with the Rock in the very start.

ectors consisted of the entire 100 giving that they were real railroad to play the game upon a larger line to connect with the Burlington. A demanded from the towns through it was to pass and it was granted was finished by January 1, 1911, began only 100 days remained but the work was prosecuted night and day. At noon December 31, 1910, voters issued bonds for \$75,000 and all. But the farmers of the now in debt to complete the work, credit and the whole road was recently sold to the sheriff. It is now a part of a big equivalent to proving that farmers of railroading when they use money keep out of debt in building and name. In other words they can run small scale, where straight financial and no complications ensue.

Yours for the Asking

The finest development of the printers' art have been utilized in the beautiful four-color covers and splendid photographic illustrations of our

41st Annual

Seed Catalogue. The information is as accurate as man labor can make it, and the directions by Ernest Brannock are a valuable reference.

Send the catalogue free to those who have not sent us your name.

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Sheep Manure

Right and Priced Right.

R. PACKING CO.

HE Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on leaves and herbs used as medicine. Nor is this the first publication put out by this department on the subject of medicines—the others being "Woods Used as Medicine," "Root Drugs" and "Medicinal Bark."

Collectors of medicinal plants have made such instant demands on the department for a guide in their work that a description of thirty-six medicinal plants, including only such as are in most common use, has been prepared by direction of the Secretary, fifteen of these being mentioned in the Eighth Decennial Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

Each plant is listed under the name in most common use, but synonymous common names and the pharmacological name, if any, are also given, that no one should have difficulty in recognizing the plants familiar to him in identifying an unknown one, if of the series, from its description given.

Perhaps the best known plants included in this bulletin are peppermint and spearmint, which are not found in the wild state but are also cultivated for distillation of oil, an important American industry. Catnip, almost a household word, is found in low, wild woods from New Brunswick to Minnesota, and south to Florida and Texas. The soothing properties of this plant were known to the Indians, and it is still enjoyed for the relief of inflammatory conditions.

Wintergreen is described as having stimulant and aromatic properties, though its chief use seems to be a flavoring agent.

Horsemint, one of the best known domestic remedies for colds, has a wide range, being found from Maine to South Carolina, Texas, and westward to California and Oregon. Jimson weed, a common weed in field and waste places, is found almost everywhere except in the North and West. The dried leaves are frequently smoked or the fumes inhaled as a remedy for asthma. Catnip, familiarly associated with a tea for cats, is described as a common weed naturalized in Europe. It is noted for its quieting effect on the nervous system.

Nettles are another familiar plant in many households, the leaves and tops of which form an old and popular remedy in the treatment of fever and ague. Nettle-root, aside from its value as an aromatic stimulant, has an odor which is very repulsive to insects, and therefore much used for keeping away mosquitoes and other troublesome insects.

Among the other plants, not in such common use, mentioned in this paper are foxglove, gum plant, bugleweed, tansy and skullcap. Tansy, wormwood, fireweed and fleabane are described as furnishing useful oil.

—[Continued on page 2.]

• • •

It is a mistake to suppose that what is known as the efficiency movement concerns only large enterprises. This impression arises from the fact that it has been applied to factories where many are employed and that its saving in the mass may be better seen. But it works out well anywhere. It arose from a study of motions and movements. If you can reduce the number of motions and the length of the movements and get the same or a better result you gain efficiency. The small farm may profit by it. A sagging gate that has to be lifted every time the team goes through it is a loss of efficiency. Piling the wood too far from the house means many unnecessary steps for the team. A roundabout path to the barn, the location of supplies too far from the horses and cattle, living at a distance from the dairy, and kindred miseries are all unnecessary losses in efficiency. Making a few through a faucet instead of carrying it is a very lesson in efficiency that small farmers should surely learn.

Any farmer who works hard in the field comes to the conclusion that it is the added labor round the house and barn that makes him too exhausted to read or to get any enjoyment from his evenings. It would be worth his while to take a few days from his routine and apply his mind to reducing motions and shortening distances. The results would be slight and the results would give him time and less toll. Franklin said that if you take time and the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves. In all work of the day it is the little savings in small the total, and efficiency is merely a new expression of an old rule.—[Country Gentleman.]

• • •

These plants under discussion are known to many people as one and the same, with the difference only in color of the tuber. Botanically they belong to different species of plants, and while both are vines they are quite different in appearance; then, too, the difference in the tubers is so great that no one need err in naming either. The sweet potato belongs to the genus *Ipomoea* and to the family known as Convolvulaceae. Botanists have seen fit to apply the name *Ipomoea batatas* to this particular member. It is also known as *Ipomoea edulis*. There are several varieties of this plant, the chief difference being the color of the tuber. A tropical plant, it does not flower in the temperate zone. Its origin is unknown, having been cultivated from prehistoric times. A certain number of gardeners know and grow some one of the

varieties of sweet potato under the name of "yam." The word "yam" evidently is of Chinese or Japanese origin, and is also applied to a tribe of plants known to botanists as *Dioscorea*, a family of the natural order Liliaceae. Von Mueller names and describes twenty-seven species of *Dioscorea*, which have tubers from three to one hundred pounds weight, some of which grow to a depth of eight feet into the earth.

The species of cultivation in the United States is known as cinnamon vine, because of the fancied resemblance of the odor of the flowers to that of cinnamon bark. To botanists the plant is known as *Dioscorea divaricata*, also *D. Batatas*. Our experience with this species is that in deep loamy soil the tuber, and it only produces one, will in three years time grow to a length of three feet, one foot diameter at the base, which is the thick end, and taper to a diameter of four inches at the top. The root when cooked is of snowy whiteness and pleasant to the taste. A characteristic of the *Dioscorea* plant, like another family of the same tribe, is to form bulbils in the axils of the leaves. In the case of the cinnamon vine these little bulbs when planted require two years time in this country to develop into tubers of a remarkable size. One member of this family, known as *Dioscorea bulbifera*, or air potato, bears its tubers, which are said to be of several hundred pounds weight each, in the same manner. The roots of this species are like those of other plants. It is a native of tropical Asia. All the species are natives of the tropics and of different parts of the globe, except the cinnamon vine, which is said to be a native of China, hence the names, Chinese yam and Chinese potato.

Some time about the middle of the last century William R. Prince of Flushing, L. I., introduced this species to the United States to take the place of the native potato, which was threatened with extermination by disease, but it failed by the test of time and experience as a commercial economic plant for two reasons. The labor of digging a field two and even three feet deep to harvest a crop of tubers, whole, never did appeal to the hasty impulse of the average American, and the disappearance of the potato disease restored the native plant to favor, since which time *Dioscorea divaricata*, or as some seedsmen list it, *Dioscorea batatas*, also

cinnamon vine, has been grown as an ornamental subject which even in our own Southern California is herbaceous, the tops dying away annually. The leading seedsmen of the Atlantic Coast catalogue it at 50 cents per dozen. In the tropics, where our native potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, cannot be grown successfully, both sweet potatoes and yams are cultivated for their tubers. —[California Cultivator.]

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Every Variety
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Florida Sour Orange Seed is now coming in, and we have received several shipments. If you expect to plant any, let us book your order at once. Every season we have been compelled to disappoint customers who delayed ordering until TOO LATE. Ask for quotation on quantity required.

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The list of roses and ornamental plants cannot be exceeded. It is free for the asking. Write for it at once.

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Crimson Winter Rhubarb

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Brown's Weedless Lawn Fertilizer

Lasts longer than best manure; cheaper, better. When ordering ask for free flower fertilizer. We sell manures, as well as Complete Fertilizers.

WM. H. BROWN FERTILIZER CO.

Main 7682, Home 52998. 1333 Girard St., Los Angeles.

[267]

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1912. An investigation of the War Department is now in progress, apparently busying themselves with the publication of Mexican socialist documents. The investigation is to be conducted by the War Department.

There and fight," he exclaimed violently, showing that he had been listening to the conversation from a

Clinton, D. C., January 27, 1912. He was allowed to enter the Haslett manor and was received by the Haslett

Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest.

FINE FOWLS AND SOME BREEDERS' OF THEM.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Care of Young Chicks.

MANY LOST BECAUSE OF IGNORANCE OF BEGINNERS.

IT has been estimated that of the thousands of day-old chicks that are sold all over the country every year, not more than 40 per cent. ever reach maturity. This is principally due to the fact that the average person buying a dozen or two knows nothing of feeding and caretaking and hence the inevitable result. We presume that this sort of thing will go on indefinitely, as the buyer of today ceases to be the buyer of tomorrow, and so an unending army of inexperienced people are sustaining the market for day-old chicks. In cases where hatching is still followed by the natural method much of this loss is avoided, because even in the hands of the inexperienced the old hen is quite apt to pull her brood of chicks through all right, though her owners abuse her more or less unknowingly.

In patronizing the professional hatcheries to the extent of a few dozen chicks, the first thing to consider is where to brood them? Surely, to buy without this provided for is only to invite failure. Hence a brooder with an outside runway must be provided. This may be of home-made, but better results are apt to follow by operating with a good one, even though it cost a little more. "With the fluffy balls of life once safely

a week or ten days. If brooding in the natural way the old hen should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder; so should also the nesting material. Also do not forget the green food. A bit of lettuce, Swiss chard, cabbage, etc., is always available.

The Falling of the System.

OVIOUSLY there is no sure and easy road to success in poultry culture, what this or that system, at so much per, may have to say to the contrary notwithstanding. To be sure, something of value may be gained from any or all of these advertised systems; nevertheless, we notice that the poultrymen who are really successful have attained that position by individual initiative and individual effort. Where there is so much published on the subject, it is not at all strange that the novice at times is guilty of unwise expenditure of money and effort. The one thing is to make your hens pay, the solution of which is rather an appreciation of conditions and environment than the advice given on the printed page. While we respect the opinions of authorities in print, we would supplement this advice with the best thought and practice of successful poultry breeders in our immediate neighborhood working under like conditions. Verily, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy;" so likewise there is heaps of good sense to be found outside of printed stuff—and especially in poultry-keeping. Get onto the curve of the fellow that is making his chickens pay.

Artificial Teeth for the Business Hen.

IN a state of nature, bird life has access to its needs and requirements; under domestication many of these have to be supplied, and among these grit is of prime importance to the health and well-being of fowl in confinement. It supplies the place of teeth in animals, its function being to grind hard grains after they have entered the gizzard. Grit, or hen's teeth, may be of any hard substance (excepting metals) such as broken crockery, coarse sand or fine gravel, crushed granite, or even broken glass. Grit is now a regular article of commerce to be had of poultry-supply dealers, in sizes to meet the requirements of chicks, youngsters and fully developed chickens.

Egg-Eating and a Remedy.

MR. J. K. S. of this city writes to this department of The Times for a remedy to break his fowl of the pernicious vice of egg-eating.

This is indeed an aggravating vice, which usually takes its inception by a hen or two eating an accidentally broken egg, or else the presence of a thin-shelled egg in the nest. From this, it is but a step to breaking sound eggs, and unless checked the whole flock soon "goes dead wrong." There are several means resorted to as preventives. Some breeders recommend darkened nests; this answers very well if there are but one or two birds addicted to the habit; where the whole pen has "caught on," the house itself must be darkened. The essential is to make it impossible for the birds to see the eggs, and as the memory of hens is proverbially short, they will forget the vice in ten days or two weeks. Breeders who have tried the pitch dark nest remedy pronounce it a success.

Another remedy is to place a few china eggs in the nest; the hens peck at these, find they do not break, and so give up the practice; another remedy is to cut off the points of the mandibles of the beak with a very sharp knife, removing very carefully just enough to expose the tender flesh; then hard boil a few eggs, place on the floor to break the shells, the hens produce an acute hurt on account of the shortened beak, and after a few trials cease to break eggs. Egg shells should never be fed to fowl, only in a finely broken or ground condition.

Old and New in the English Class.

ACCORDING to the American standard of perfection the English class consists of three breeds; the Dorkings, the Red Caps and the Orpingtons; but if we consult the best English authorities, the class consists of four additional breeds, viz., the Sussex, the Game, Cornish and Scotch Grey. Of these different breeds it is interesting to note that the Dorking, which is almost the oldest known breed of our domesticated fowl, and the Orpington, which is among the latest, are the most popular in the English class. The two consist of a number of varieties. The former boasts of colored, White and Silver Gray Dorkings; and the latter of Black, Buff, White and Spangled. In California the Orpington is the most popular of all the heavy breeds, the total number of entries in the late Los Angeles show exceeding that of any other breed. The Dorking has never excited a strong following in this State, but finds more favor in the Northwest and in Canada. Both breeds possess elements of strength as all-purpose fowl, and the Dorking has long been a prime favorite in England for the table, being second only to the Cornish for that purpose.

To these excellent suggestions we would add a word of caution as to lice and mites, and especially the deadly head louse; this latter can be avoided by greasing the top of the head lightly with lard or sweet oil. To be on the safe side, we repeat the operation within

average with the Plymouth Rocks as layers of medium-sized and well-shaped eggs, albeit, the shells are slightly tinted. Color of plumage defines the different varieties, though all should have light-colored legs, horn-colored beaks, head large, neck thick, full and prominent, body large and deep, back broad, wings large, thighs thick and stout and feet large with five toes. Weight: Cocks from 9 to 12 pounds; hens to 10. The illustration is of a Silver Grey male, the property of the writer.

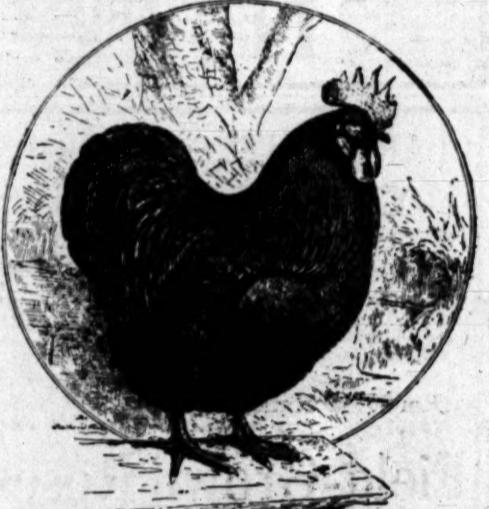
Only recently we made rather extensive mention of the Orpington breed of fowl, and only refer to it at this time because of the many readers of Times who are handling the breed in Southern California. Its growth in popular estimation is the most interesting phases of poultry culture in the Southwest. At first the Buffs were in the lead, but of late years the Whites have become equally popular. The Black Orpington is certainly a big, bold bird; hardy and heavy of bone, carrying a fair mass of flesh of good flavor and grayish-white in color. The hens are rated as good layers of brown-tinted eggs. In a measure these remarks also apply to the Buffs, the chief difference being color of plumage. It is claimed that Buff chicks develop faster and that the hens are somewhat lighter in bone. Chicks bred early in the hatching season are quite sure to prove good when laying pullets.

Oyster Shell and Grit.

PURCHASE your breeding stock from near home, thus helping along home industry; ask the advice and don't expect a \$10 bird for \$20. Guard the poultry against the midnight marauders. Rats, skunks, weasels, cats, etc., have a liking for growing chicks.

Hatching and chick rearing are the two important divisions of the business just at this time of year. Both can be studied to advantage.

England imported in 1911 from all countries about



A "COLOR SCHEME" FOR THE FEATHERED WORLD.

housed," says A. P. Marshall in *Successful Farming*. "Do not let the chicks out too soon, but see that they learn thoroughly their surroundings and coming and going to the hover. As they do not understand the new conditions they are apt to get away from the heat and become chilled. A chicken once chilled is, we might say, always chilled. They will never amount to much. But they very soon learn, and the little extra attention and thought given to them will be well repaid. With the hen in a slatted coop is the best arrangement, keeping the hen in and allowing the chicks to run out at will. If troubled with marauders, such as cats, etc., suitable yards can be added.

"Whether hatched in an incubator or by the natural means, the chick receives sufficient food before leaving the egg to sustain it for forty-eight hours, so that it is advisable not to feed for this time.

"A little coarse sand on the floor will assist in using up this food and prepare the little chicks for their first real meal.

"Dry bread crumbs or coarse oatmeal will give them a start. A little warm milk added is a good thing, but for small and large breeders alike we believe that a prepared chick food will be found satisfactory. We do not like sloppy food, as it has a tendency to sour, and, becoming so, will cause much trouble in the brood. Feed only a very little at a time; feed often and systematically—five times a day for the first week, four times the second and three from then on. See that fresh water is on hand after every meal. Make the chicks work for their food and do not overfeed. More chicks die from overfeeding than from starvation. Give lots of fresh air; the chicks need it as much as food and water. Above all, keep the coops and brooder absolutely clean. The water fountains should also be kept very clean and should be scalded frequently to insure health and prevent contagion."

To these excellent suggestions we would add a word of caution as to lice and mites, and especially the deadly head louse; this latter can be avoided by greasing the top of the head lightly with lard or sweet oil. To be on the safe side, we repeat the operation within

suchy on Wednesday night attempted suicide by cutting his throat, died last night, but not because of the self-inflicted wound. That proved to be a superficial incision only requiring sev-

Dropped Letter Addressed to His Wife While Robbing House and Conviction Follows.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

A new building to be erected by C. L. Reynolds, for the use of the association. A large first floor frontage is provided and in this will be located the secretary's office and rest-room, a large cafeteria.

metals and some other things. All other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded, for the metals grow smaller on

\$37,000,000 worth of hen fruit who say there is no money in Chicago and Nashville seen next annual meeting of the

As a general thing the signifies that it is lower in standard.

Under the name of the San Breeders' Association the poul- gion have organized with the C. E. Winslow, president; A. and Dr. Salisbury, treasurer.

In the face of the fact that the is the favorite on this Coast, and thicker of shell are said to be the breeding pens.

For the most part, owners of flocks have already made up the breeding pens; in the more operation is still going on, when no weather prevails, hatching until March and April. In spring reference to proper selection of time and place.

In making up the breeding pivotal conditions to consider, size, condition and appearance. Obviously, it is hard to find birds from a weak ancestry known to be "good" for general breeding operations. By per-

the ability to transmit the good and the productive capacity to maintain a good yield of eggs, robust physical health; no pun and not true to type, specimens the breeding pen. Appearance color and size, which should be to variety. These ideas might be true, but if followed out with but not be reasonably good from to breed for "points" is quite am-

Jack Ashor

[Portland correspondence] London correspondent has just come to light with some of the most amusing pa- na stories.

On coming back to duty after his furlough, the chief petty officer of one of the ships, now here, found that the uniform left on board was creased and musty. Testing showed that this was not the case. In fact, it became evident of the order that leave for Christmas given to "chiefs" only, many of them borrowed their absent superiors' uniforms.

In one case the facts were particularly audacious bluejacket a commander's uniform, and a commander himself in female attire, the two would have it, as they were leaving. The latter penetrated the female skirts were summarily pulled up, and appear before the commander.

It was thought best to treat the man, and the offenders were dismissed, although their conduct had rendered them guilty of ninety days.

Why?

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Peerless Chick Feed

when they can buy other kinds for less? We

Albers Incubators



Actually hatch more and stronger chicks than other machines do. Get our catalogue, examine our incubators, then buy one and prove it.

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Mandy Lee

Incubator manufactured in heat, moisture and ventilation to each other. Give each chick the benefit of each other's heat. No separate incubators, no heat loss. Strong chicks. The one really strong chick. Name results for all sizes. Write to M. L. Lee Co., W. 2nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Hauser's Fresh Poultry Box PROTEIN - 20/25 Hauser Packing Co. For Sale by All Leading Supply Houses

The Way Webster Sp [Indianapolis News:] Thomas M. General, who has given more attention to studying spelling, finds words in a saying of an old time saying, Honan's home, whose copy he watched carefully for bad spelling. "One day two young women wrote a letter," Honan said. "They were paper, his pen and ink, and then sat at his desk while they wrote. The man accommodated them, and writing he busied himself looking out, not in the best of humor described.

"Please, Mr. Blank, how do you spell one of the girls." "Spell it any way you darn please," said Noah Webster. He never asked a word, and we have to like them."

A Change of Base. [San Francisco Argonaut:] A Change of Base. "I will meet you at the Therapeutic Institute," he ordered, "that I will meet you."

"How do you spell Schenectady?"

"S-c-e-n-e-c-t-a-d-y. Tell him I'll be there."

Boys—Short articles of a practical nature from breeders and fanciers, relating to poultry, giving their successes as well as failures, will be glad, in so far as lies in their power, to have their names mentioned in the columns of public interest bearing on any particular subject, such as feeding and raising, market conditions, fanciers' organizations, etc. The editor reserves the right to accept or reject any article, and to determine what is of interest to the public and that the best thought and writing may be found in healthy and interesting reading.

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thwest.

Illustrated Weekly.

Feb. 17, 1912.] 29

Plymouth Rocks as layers of good eggs, albeit, the shells are poor or of plumage defines the duck all should have light-colored backs, head large, neck thick, breast body large and deep, back broad, thick and stout and feet large with socks from 9 to 12 pounds; hens, 7. The cock is of a Silver Grey male, the

er. made rather extensive mention of fowl, and only refer to it again one of the many readers of The breeding the breed in Southern California in popular estimation is one of the Buffs were in the lead, but Whites have become equally popular. It is certainly a big, blocky of bone, carrying a fair amount of grayish-white in color. The good layers of brown-tinted eggs, the marks also apply to the Buffs. The color of plumage. It is claimed to develop faster and that the breed is a bone. Chicks breed early in the quite sure to prove good winter

breeding stock from near home, in home industry; ask the seller's expect a \$10 bird for \$2.50. Sales against the 'midnight marauders, cats, etc., have a liking for

breeding are the two important just at this time of year. Both vantage.

in 1911 from all countries about

Why?

people all over California and 0 per 100 lbs. for

Chick Feed
any other kinds for less? Why?

Incubators

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Mandy Lee

Incubators measure and adjust heat, moisture and ventilation to each other. Give scientific proportions of each. Results right conditions, healthy chicks. The only scientifically accurate results for all users. Investments are safe. Los Angeles, Cal.

Fresh Poultry Bone
— 20/25%
Packing Co.
Leading Supply Houses

\$100,000 worth of hen fruit—and yet there are those who say there is no money in the chicken business. Chicago and Nashville seem to be in the lead for the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association.

As a general thing the expression "utility stock" means that it is lower in price than either fancy or standard.

Under the name of the San Gabriel Valley Poultry Breeders' Association the poultry interests of that region have organized with the following officers: Dr. E. Winslow, president; A. H. Memmler, secretary; and Dr. Salisbury, treasurer.

In the face of the fact that the white-shelled egg is the favorite on this Coast, the browns being heavier and thicker of shell are said to preserve better.

John Bonding Post.

For the most part, owners of poultry in Southern California have already made up their selection of birds for breeding pens; in the more northern counties, the question is still going on, while in the East, where the weather prevails, hatching is hardly in full force until March and April. In spite of these facts, some care to proper selection will not be wholly out of place.

In making up the breeding pens there are a few general conditions to consider, viz., ancestry, performance, condition and appearance. Heredity is of vital importance. Obviously, it is hardly reasonable to expect birds from a weak ancestry. A strain of birds known to be "good" for generations is a desirable factor in breeding operations.

By performance is here meant the ability to transmit the good qualities of a strain, and the productive capacity of the hens, in order to obtain a good yield of eggs. By condition is meant physical health; no puny, undersized, stunted and not true to type, specimens should be tolerated in the breeding pen. Appearance has to do with type, color and size, which should be typical of the breed and variety. These ideas might be elaborated on indefinitely, but if followed out with intelligence results cannot but be reasonably good from a utility standpoint.

The breed for "points" is quite another thing.

Jack Ashore.

London correspondence [Standard: An incident has just come to light which is worthy to rank one of the most amusing pages of Capt. Marryat's stories.

In coming back to duty after his Christmas leave, a midshipman of one of the Second Flotilla destroyers, now here, found that the uniform which he had ashore was creased and muddy, and further investigation showed that this was not the only case of the kind. In fact, it became evident that in consequence of the order that leave for Christmas night should be given to "chiefs" only, many of the seamen must have saved their absent superiors' uniforms to go ashore

In one case the facts were completely revealed. A particularly audacious bluejacket actually borrowed his commander's uniform, and a comrade having equipped himself in female attire, the two went ashore. As luck would have it, as they were leaving the dockyard with the real commander and his wife. The quick eye of the latter penetrated the female disguise. The two were summarily pulled up, and at once sent back ashore before the commander.

It was thought best to treat the matter as a Christmas joke, and the offenders were dismissed with a caution, though their conduct had rendered them liable to a penalty of ninety days.

The Way Webster Spelled.

[Indianapolis News:] Thomas M. Honan, Attorney, who has given more attention to studying law than to studying spelling, finds solace for misspelled words in a saying of an old time newspaper man at Honan's home, whose copy the compositors watch carefully for bad spelling.

The day two young women went to his office to write a letter, Honan said, "They borrowed the old newspaper, his pen and ink, and asked him to let them sit at his desk while they wrote the letter. The man accommodated them, and while they were writing he busied himself looking over the newspaper and in the best of humor because he had been

"There, Mr. Blank, how do you spell autocratic?" "Well, any way you darn please," he replied. "Do you know Webster. He never asked anybody how to spell, and we have to like the way he spelled

A Change of Base.

[San Francisco Argonaut:] A Chicago banker was writing a letter to his stenographer. "Tell Mr. Schenectady," he ordered, "that I will meet him in Schenectady."

"How do you spell Schenectady?" asked the stenographer.

"S-e-n-e-c-t-a-d-y—Tell him I'll meet him in Al-

berta." Short articles of a practical nature are cordially welcome by breeders and fanciers, relating their experiences and giving their successes as well as failures. The author will, in so far as lies in his power, to answer all questions of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and prevention, market conditions, fancy points, etc. The author of quality breeders and fanciers is cordially invited to submit his article. The author of the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

Washington, D. C., February 12, 1912.
Investigation of the War Department is

continued as an outgrowth of the controversy

which led to resignation of Adj'tl. Gen. Almon.

Our Superdreadnaughts.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.)

of 10,000 yards and a speed of twenty-seven knots is expected. As the New York and Texas and the Nevada and Oklahoma are to carry the biggest torpedoes, it is quite likely that the latter weapon will be provided for these battleships.

For good and sufficient reasons, the Navy Department does not intend to make public the thicknesses and the distributive extent of the armor protection of our latest battleships, but there can be no doubt but that the superdreadnaughts will be more secure against attack both above and below water. In heavy armor, there has been no marked improvement within the past twelve months, although Kruppized steel today is of far higher resistive power than the same kind of armor manufactured five years ago. But in thin plates of steel especially treated considerable advancement has been effected within the year past, and it is quite probable that plating of this sort will be used on the protective decks and for bulkheads that are designed to oppose the attack of torpedoes. This means that a lighter plate can be used for a given service—hence making a wider distribution of armor possible upon a fixed total weight of steel for this purpose. Metallurgy is thus aiding the naval architect in his task of providing a stronger ship to resist the various assaulting mediums that a potential enemy may employ.

The Nevada and the Oklahoma will have complements of quite 1000 persons, and everything will be done to make them comfortable and healthful habitations for their personnel. The modern fighting ship makes a greater call upon the brains and nerves of its officers and crew than upon their brawn as in the earlier days. Hundreds of auxiliaries and the extensive use of electricity lighten the physical loads which used to be Jacky's burden—leaving that much more reserve power for the exercise of his wits and the tax that is made upon his nervous system. A battleship of today is a wonderfully complex organization, and ceaseless care and supervision are needful to keep it in proper working order; and, even in that condition, she is not a reliable guardian of our dignity unless handled with that skill which comes only with continuous drills and unflinching endeavor to excel.

The Congressional price limit of these new ships—exclusive of the added cost of armor and armament—is \$6,000,000. When ready for service they will represent a total expenditure of probably quite \$8,000,000. Some fear was entertained, because of the eight-hour labor law, that no bids could be obtained within the figure set by our national legislature, but two firms have submitted estimates inside of the \$6,000,000, and we may expect to see the beginning of work upon these fighting titans at an early date.

The Policeman's Fire Duty.

[New York Sun:] The duties of the police at a fire are manifold and vary according to the nature and extent of the conflagration. In a general way the police are expected to do everything in their power to preserve life and property without interfering with the Fire Department, to the orders of which they are subject, and which they must aid in every possible way.

The first thing a policeman is required to do, if he discovers a fire, is to send in an alarm from the nearest box. While running to the box, if the fire occurs at night, he blows his whistle and raps with his night stick on the pavement to summon the policemen on adjoining posts to his assistance. If the fire is in a business building where there is little danger of loss of life, the policeman waits at the box until the firemen arrive to direct them to the scene so that even a moment of time may not be lost by them in locating it.

When the fire is in a dwelling or occurs under circumstances in which people may be in danger, the policeman, after sending in the alarm, quickly returns to the fire and does what he can to get the people out of the building until the firemen arrive. The policeman then employs himself in clearing the street of people until the arrival of the reserves, which have been sent from the station house on receipt of the alarm.

Fire lines are then established by the officer in charge of the police, sergeant, lieutenant, captain or inspector, as the case may be.

From that time on until the fire is extinguished, the principal work of the police is to keep clear a sufficient space for the firemen to work in, unhampered by passing vehicles or the crowds of sightseers who always flock to a fire.

Certain persons, officials, newspaper reporters and others, are permitted to pass through the fire lines, on identifying themselves to the policemen, or if armed with an authorized badge or police pass, but even these are not permitted by the police to interfere with the work of the firemen. At large spectacular fires it often happens that the police form a second fire line within the first through which authorized persons who are present on legitimate business often have difficulty in passing.

The chief officer in command of the firemen at a fire is in absolute control of the situation and his orders are carried out without question by the firemen and police alike.

A Housewarming.

[Judge:] "I want a dress to put on around the house," said the lady in the department store.

"How large is your house, madam?" inquired the fresh

clerk.

Love Adventures.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.)

Lawrence, who left him not only Mount Vernon, but much other valuable property. Under such circumstances, and with his constitutional weakness for feminine charms, it was inevitable that he should not escape matrimony long. A widow, named Custis, fixed her bright eyes upon him, and his fate was quickly decided.

This was in 1758, two years after the adventure with Miss Phillips. He met the widow by mere chance when stopping to dine at the house of a gentleman named Chamberlain, near Williams Ferry. She was a guest there at the time. Twenty-seven years of age (nine months older than he,) she was in the full bloom of womanhood. Her former husband, Daniel Parke Custis (whom she married when only 17,) had left her a large plantation near Williamsburg, a fine mansion (known as the "Six Chimney House,") and \$100,000 in mortgages and other securities. She also had two children.

It will be noticed that in every instance the young women with whom George fell in love were in affluent circumstances. He always had a high appreciation of the usefulness of money, and doubtless the Custis fortune lent additional attraction to the fair widow. But, unquestionably, he was fascinated with her person. It is recorded that he prosecuted his courtship with vigor and expedition, and that the lady accepted him within a week after he first met her.

They were married January 17, 1756, and thereupon he took her, with her children, to Mount Vernon to live. So far as known, the union was a very happy one. Martha was not a person of exceptional brilliancy, but she was a good and devoted wife. She survived her spouse only a twelvemonth, and after the death of her husband retired to a small chamber on the third floor of the historic mansion, the single small window of which looked out toward the south and down the Potomac, commanding a view of the hero's tomb. Within this tomb he lay thirty-one years, being transferred thereupon to the present vault wherein he and his now rest side by side in massive sarcophagi hewn out of solid blocks of marble.

The Latest About Peter.

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and tried to beat her;
But his wife was a suffragette,
And Peter's in the hospital yet.

—[Judge.]

Essex Model Incubator

(Cyphers

New Model)

65 in use in one

Plant,

Inglewood, Cal.

Best Hatcher,

Easy

Regulation.

No Trouble

to run this

Machine.

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Standard No. 0 Essex-Model, 100 Eggs.	Price.....	\$17.50
Standard No. 1 Essex-Model, 125 Eggs.	Price.....	25.00
Standard No. 2 Essex-Model, 215 Eggs.	Price.....	32.00
Standard No. 3 Essex-Model, 410 Eggs.	Price.....	40.00
Standard No. 4 Essex-Model, 524 Duck Eggs.	Price.....	48.00
Standard No. 5 Essex-Model, 42 Ostrich Eggs.	Price.....	50.00
Middle-Price No. A Essex-Model, 70 Eggs.	Price.....	11.00
Middle-Price No. B Essex-Model, 120 Eggs.	Price.....	15.00
Middle-Price No. C Essex-Model, 200 Eggs.	Price.....	20.00
New Homestead Essex-Model, 70 Eggs.	Price.....	10.00

Use Midland No. 4 for fertile eggs, \$2.00 per sack.

Steinmeier Chick Feed for baby Chicks, \$3.25 per 100.

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65 EGG CAPACITY \$7.50

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Los Angeles, Cal.

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"BEATS THE HEN"

[269]

outward air of careless negligence, apparently busying themselves with the publication of Mexican socialist doctrines. Outwardly they seem to have

"If you want to fight, go on down there and fight," he exclaimed violently, showing that he had been listening to the conversation from a bedroom opening off the main room

his affairs. Mr. Lord had never allowed to enter the Haslett man

Haslett went to him either in

Clinton, Ia.

Journalist.

Fresh Reviews: New Books and Book News.

By Willard Huntington Wright.

Books for Action.

RESUME our housecleaning.

The stacks of books simply must be decreased, even if we have to resort to mere tabulation. First, though on the poets.

"Great Verse," by Charles Kinney (F. J. Heer Company, Columbus,) holds the unique distinction of containing the worst poetry which I have read during the past eighteen months. Allow me:

For good no Evil can produce,

Hence sin, and sickness, blind

Blind are, conceptions of

The erring mortal mind.

Not as bad, but not quite, is "Two Dozen," by

John Howe Fuqua (Badger,) a collection of twenty lyrics, which contain about as much real poetry as a dictionary. Henry G. Kost, in "Sunlight and Shadow" (Badger,) runs Clara, etc., a close second.

It is better to Louis How. An irredeemable sadness

is always "bearing" life. But through his melancholy runs a vein of trite optimism, to wit:

"We were fed on sweets alone, the palate

would sicken and the appetite would die."

More platitudes are to be encountered in "On the

Waters" (Badger,) by Grace L. Slocum. A

not the while ye revel in life's giddy whirr today,

more human souls are starving for the meat ye sling away."

More platitudes emanate from Luella Knott, in "Love Poems" (Sherman-French.) Half of them

are biological. Twenty-one eulogies go to make up the

"Loving Book of Poems" (Badger,) by William

Ward. Harmless stuff by one who means well

is worked hard. "Forest and Town" (The Torch

of Alexander Nicolas de Menil, need not detain

longer than it takes to quote the following fiery

"I sang in the joyous spring:

She is fair as fair can be,

And pure and good, and true as fair,

Is my young love Rosalie!"

Such benevolently brief verse, written in that

uninspired manner which is cultivated and

is the undergraduate precincts of Harvard, is

"Flowers," by Stephen Berrien Stanton.

By virtue of the sweat of his brow is Henry

Clay, whose "The Story of America Sketched in Son-

gs" (Doubleday-PAGE) itself. That Frank is more interested

in poetry than in history, the two following quo-

ts from the sonnet to Calhoun, and the other

to Henry Clay—will suggest to the

foremost among the thinkers of his age,

Profound in constitutional debate,

"Dissident of the Feudal Tax

That barred from imposition on our shores

Competitive and labor-crushing stores."

Such respiratory masterpieces, we find "quays"

with "crase."

With such stuff! Even Harriet McEwen Kim-

"Tales" (Little-Brown) are preferable; for, at

least Kimball in her pious religious outbursts

let the publishers explain: "For this new

and her poems, Miss Kimball has made a careful

selection from her earlier volumes, adding forty or

more unpublished selections." Many good

is to be found in "First Love," by Louis Untermeyer (Sherman-French.) A sequence of seventy-three

poems, dealing with different moods and memories

of the poet. Sometimes the

merely tinkling and pretty; at other times it

is good, and we can almost surprise Mr. Untermeyer

in the act of engendering an idea.

For the prose.

Those ideas and purpose are commendable in

"Who Goes Wrong," by Reginald Wright Kauff-

mann-Yard.) It is unfortunate that Kauff-

mann's chronicling of the sixteen stories of the

life histories go to make up this book, could

not be resisted.

The temptation of being spectacular and

not kept his narratives down to simple, un-

pleasant, I could recommend the book with

more enthusiasm than I now do. A book of this

is efficacious in accomplishing what it sets

out to do, namely, to arouse people to the unsavory

aspects of the white slave traffic and the causes

of prostitution) must be written in a

style which only a man in his official capacity

can do well to read it.

All that anyone would care to know about roses may

be found in "A Book About Roses," by S. Reynolds Hole (Longmans-Green.) Here you may learn what sort of

soils and manures are most conducive to their growth.

You are told how, when and where to grow them, in-

doors and out. There is a chapter on rose exhibitions,

and another on how to show roses. In this new edition

of Dean Hole's book there is an added chapter on the

progress of roses, and an appendix giving a complete

list and descriptions of the different varieties.

"Robert Louis Stevenson," by Isabel Strong (Scribner's,) is an eighty-seven-page tribute to the memory

of R. L. S. Here we have much information and many

appreciative sidelights by one who, though she was too

near her subject to be without prejudice, nevertheless

manages to write a most acceptable essay.

We need not tarry over "The Wit and Wisdom of

Chesterton" (Dodd-Mead,) a small book full of quo-

tations from the works of that fat mullah. An ac-

ceptable book for the lovers of today's most convinc-

ing paralogist.

It is not too late to recommend "Miss 318," by Rupert

Hughes (Revell,) one of the most remarkable Christ-

mas stories ever written. This story of Miss Mooney,

is full of the same pathos and suspense as

the author's "The Texican," by Dan

Woodard (McClurg,) is a conventional melange

of ingredients which go to fill the pages of

the average cowboy, Sheriff, thief and

outlaw. It is not to be added that Coolidge has got

more into his yarn, and that some of his charac-

ters are very much alive.

George Scott, in Victoria Times.

Finally, a book for Action.

Washington dismisses yesterday said an

investigation of the War Department is

now over as an outgrowth of the controversy

which led to resignation of Adm.-Gen. Alm-

sworth.

Absurd to a ludicrous degree is "As the Sparks Fly Upward," by Cyrus Townsend Brady (A. C. McClurg.) The profound problem which Brady sets himself to solve is: If the husband can do it, why not the wife? In the unfolding of this psychological masterpiece, we have that old popular setting, the uninhabited island. Upon it the hero of the present story, already married, is cast. There is a lady on the island! Let us not dwell on their five lonely years together, but turn quickly to the page when the wife unexpectedly turns up on the island. Here the psychology really begins; but not before the lady of the island leaps to her death with her babe in her arms. How shall the wife punish the erring husband? Ah, here is a staggering problem! She bethinks herself, and at last engenders the brilliant idea that she will let him think she has had a love affair of her own. This will torment his mind and rend his soul. Before this situation, Henry James and George Moore, Turgenev and Tolstoy, Sudermann and Goethe fade into insignificance.

"Earth," by Muriel Heine (John Lane,) is another problem story, only this time the problem is that of the innocent and unsophisticated young girl who loves not wisely but too well, and who forgives eventually the man she loves. In the telling of this tale, the author has not shown by a single phrase or mental attitude that she had the slightest excuse for adding another book to the already large number dealing with this theme.

One of the most amateurish and balderdashian novels of late is "An Enemy of Society," by George Bronson Howard (Doubleday-PAGE.) In this lurid and silly fiction we learn how a wealthy man's heir is kidnapped by a defeated competitor of the Octopus; how he is brought up to be a gentlemanly thief; how he cracks safes, cheats at gambling, does second-story work—his victims always being the predatory rich; how he gives his loot to charity, endows hospitals, aids settlement workers; how he is caught cracking his father's safe, and how the heroine saves him by saying he was doing it for her. What a story for civilized human beings!

"Initials Only," by Anna Katherine Green (Dodd-Mead,) is another book for the primitive-minded, dealing with the mystery which arises from the unusual death of a beautiful young girl. A book which contains all of the literary vices save that of indecency.

Here are some more: "The Quest of the Silver Fleece," by William E. Burghardt de Bois (A. C. McClurg,) a sentimental and not strikingly intelligent criticism, in novel form, of the unfairness heaped upon the negro by the white man; "The Adventures of a Suburbanite," by Ellis Parker Butler (Doubleday-PAGE,) a chap-book of farce, relating the tragicomic experiences of one who prefers commuting to a city apartment—don't miss it; "The Mahatma and the Hare," by H. Rider Haggard (Henry Holt,) a fantastic yarn in defense of animals, recommended to anti-vivisectionists, members of the S.P.C.A., and other unconsciously humorous sentimentalists; "The Singer of the Kootenay," by Robert E. Knowles (Revell,) a romance laid in the Kootenay Mountains of British Columbia—to be judged not by literary but by theological standards; "Love vs. Law," by C. Yver (Putnam,) a somewhat tedious problem novel dealing with women and divorce in France; "Strawberry Acres," by Grace S. Richmond (Doubleday-PAGE,) a regulation back-to-nature fiction, in which a family quits the villainous city for a rustic existence—thereby gaining a competency; "The Taming of John Blunt," by Alfred Olivant (Doubleday-PAGE,) in which a hairy creature with cave-man instincts is refined by the hothouse aristocracy of the lady he loves; "The Incurrigable Dukane," by George C. Shedd (Small-Maynard,) 359 pages of diverting and exciting experiences of a young man who goes west and has all his clothes stolen; "My Raggicker," by Mary E. Waller (Century,) a sweetly sentimental idyl of a little Parisian raggicker; and "Taken From the Enemy," by Henry Newbolt (Lippincott,) a rattling good story written in understandable English, without a gaudy adjective, an "as though," or a bourgeois platitude—concerning an attempt to rescue Napoleon after his exile to Elba. This story appeared twenty years ago, and is now reprinted. Modern romantic fictioneers will do well to read it.

All that anyone would care to know about roses may be found in "A Book About Roses," by S. Reynolds Hole (Longmans-Green.) Here you may learn what sort of soils and manures are most conducive to their growth. You are told how, when and where to grow them, indoors and out. There is a chapter on rose exhibitions, and another on how to show roses. In this new edition of Dean Hole's book there is an added chapter on the progress of roses, and an appendix giving a complete list and descriptions of the different varieties.

"Robert Louis Stevenson," by Isabel Strong (Scribner's,) is an eighty-seven-page tribute to the memory of R. L. S. Here we have much information and many appreciative sidelights by one who, though she was too near her subject to be without prejudice, nevertheless manages to write a most acceptable essay.

We need not tarry over "The Wit and Wisdom of Chesterton" (Dodd-Mead,) a small book full of quotations from the works of that fat mullah. An acceptable book for the lovers of today's most convincing paralogist.

It is not too late to recommend "Miss 318," by Rupert Hughes (Revell,) one of the most remarkable Christmas stories ever written. This story of Miss Mooney,

is full of the same pathos and suspense as

the author's "The Texican," by Dan

Woodard (McClurg,) is a conventional melange

of ingredients which go to fill the pages of

the average cowboy, Sheriff, thief and

outlaw. It is not to be added that Coolidge has got

more into his yarn, and that some of his charac-

ters are very much alive.

George Scott, in Victoria Times.

Finally, a book for Action.

Washington dismisses yesterday said an

investigation of the War Department is

now over as an outgrowth of the controversy

which led to resignation of Adm.-Gen. Alm-

sworth.

who sold corsets in a metropolitan department store and whose official number was 318, appeared originally in the Saturday Evening Post.

"The Great Epic of Israel," by Amos Kidder Fiske (Sturgis-Walton,) is a long, somewhat professorial treatise on the myths, legends, laws, philosophy, literary development, wisdom, poetry and history of the ancient Hebrews. Says Mr. Fiske: "It is the purpose of this volume to encourage a revival of the reading and study of the ancient scriptures of the Jews, not by scholars or those who make a professional use of them, but by the people at large." A most commendable purpose.

Books and Book-Writers.

Gen. Homer Lea's book, "The Valor of Ignorance," will be remembered, was translated a short time ago into Japanese. Word has just come from friends in the East that the Japanese translation has gone through twenty editions within thirty days, and that the publisher there expects it to go to 100 editions in six months—an absolutely unprecedented sale in that country. It happens that very recently a lecturer at the Royal Colonial Institute in London, who talked of the Pacific Ocean as the strategic center of mankind, indorsed Gen. Lea's opinion of the possibility of a Japanese invasion of America. But Gen. Lea has remarked in "The Valor of Ignorance" that "the interests of European nations in the Pacific are only tentative. The centralization of power in the Pacific is impossible to any nation other than China, Japan or the United States, since such power would be without and far removed from the geographical, political and military interests of any nation other than these." Gen. Lea is at present in China, in close connection with President Sun Yat Sen of the triumphant republic, as adviser, and was recently reported as being very sick.

Prof. Hiram Bingham, whose previous explorations in South America were described in his book, "Across South America," returned recently from his latest trip as the head of the Yale Peruvian Expedition. He discovered Pre-Inca palaces of beautifully cut white granite, which he believes no white man has seen since the days of Pizarro. These palaces or temples were three-windowed, with their stones carved in Egyptian style. On October 14 Prof. Bingham succeeded in reaching the summit of Corupuna, the second highest mountain in South America, which, as far as he knows, had never been climbed before.

George Moore's new book, "Hail and Farewell," has just been published. It appeared in England two or three weeks in advance of the American publication. Moore, it is said, has been so much disturbed because the English reviewers insist on calling the work his "reminiscences" that his American publishers, the Appletons, have seen fit to put a prefatory note in their edition, explaining the author's idea in writing the book. They say that, while the people in the volume are of course real, they are considered by Moore not as personalities, but as characteristic types of Irish individuality.

- first quality materials
- scientific mixing
- perfect baking
- make
- BISHOP'S GRAHAMS
- superfine eating

—Sold in 10c Cartons
—Every Good Grocer

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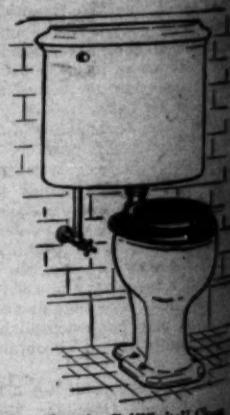


FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF OUR HOUSEWIVES

About Your Plumbing

It is important that every plumbing fixture you install shall be of proven sanitary worth. Your closet combination particularly should be efficient in the highest degree, easy to keep clean, and have a perfect water seal to prevent the entrance into the house of sewer gas.

Do you appreciate the importance of having your plumbing done right? "Standard" plumbing fixtures and our workmanship insure plumbing perfection.



James W. Hellman

719 South Spring Street

[*End of Part I. See Part II.]

Dropped Letter Addressed to His Wife While Robbing House and

a new building to be erected by C. A. Reynolds, for the use of the association. A large first floor frontage is provided and in this will be located the secretary's office and post room.

other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded.

J. C. Woodard
"I have taken a course
at the Therapeutic Institute

SUMMARY.

Partly cloudy. Wind
SW 20-30 miles. 20
cloudy. Light snow with
wind.